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FOUR GENERATIONS IN NATION'S SERVICE



Bombay will have the unique privilege of having Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, fresh from his triumphal foreign tour, in her midst for his sixtieth birthday celebrations

'JAWAHAR' OF THE NATION

(SEE PAGE-7)

Migration Of Butterflies

★

By L. G. O. WODEHOUSE

Everyone in Ceylon has seen its butterflies, and most of those who have seen, or heard of Adam's Peak, know the legend that at certain times swarms of butterflies fly together, on their pilgrimage to the Peak, one of the most venerable and venerated cathedrals in the world, to the summit of which many millions of human pilgrims, of many creeds, from many lands, have climbed for many years.

The Sinhalese name for Adam's Peak is "Samanala Kanda" or the Butterfly Peak or Mountain. April is one of the favourite months for human pilgrims, when too, there are millions of Pierids, Whites, Yellows and Sulphurs—all fighting or migrating.

Yellow is the colour sacred to the God Saman, the Guardian Deity, or God of Sri Pada, the sacred footprint of Buddha.

The whole problem of migration is one of great interest, yet comparatively little attention has been paid to it in the past. One more general problem we are equally at a loss. We do not know what causes the insects to start migrating, though there is some evidence that the migration is often preceded by considerable overcrowding of the caterpillars.

We do not know how the insects are able to keep to their more or less constant direction. The idea that they fly at some fixed direction of the wind is not correct, at least in its simplest form, for as many flights have been recorded with the wind as against it.

We do not know what causes the insects to stop migrating and settle down to a normal life once more; even they have been steadily on through miles of country quite suitable for breeding places and come to rest in inhospitable areas where further breeding is impossible.

Sometimes the migrant insects lay eggs on suitable food plants on which they settle for a few minutes during the migratory flight; at other times no eggs are laid until the flight is over.

In South India and Ceylon, migration occurs regularly among a large number of species. In Ceylon great swarms of butterflies of many kinds seem to begin to move just about the time of the N. E. monsoon in October.

The flights in Ceylon are in various directions at different places, but in general they appear to be towards the south on the east coast and (?) towards the north on the west coast at Colombo and chiefly towards the west in the hills of Kandy.

In March and April there is often a renewal of activity among nearly all the species which take part in the October flights. There is scarcely any information.

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Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law the new Chief Judge, City Small Cause Court, Bombay. He has been on the Bench for 21 years.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



WEEK-END FUN

"What are you waiting for?" whispered the wedding guest.

"Bride's father's a plumber," replied the verger. "He forgot to bring her."

"An heirloom," Johnny's mother explained, "is something that has been handed down from father to son and is usually greatly prized."

"I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wearing a bit more," remarked Johnny. "If they weren't so long in the legs!"

A man, hunching in a crowded restaurant, broached to his waitress the subject of a second lump of sugar, and was sternly refused. When she had gone he felt a tug at his sleeve, and looked up into the eyes of an old lady who had been sitting at the next table.

"Here you are, young man," she whispered, and pressed into his hand a lump of sugar she had dredged up from the bottom of her handbag. "I always carry some. In case I meet a horse, you know."

They were engaged to be married, and he was relating his former adventures in Africa.

"I had to hack my way," he said, "through almost impenetrable jungle, chopping slashing at thick undergrowth and trees—"

"Oh, George!" she said, delightedly, "you'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"

A Scotsman staying on the twelfth floor of an American skyscraper looked out of the window and saw what he thought was a threepenny-bit. He ran down to the next floor and it looked like a six-pence. On the next floor it seemed to be a shilling, and on the next floor a half-crown.

He took the lift to the ground floor, ran out, and found—a dustbin lid.

SAFETY FIRST

Two travellers stood at a bar. One was doing most of the talking.

"Yes," he said, "I arrived home one morning after midnight, and as I opened the door I saw a stranger kissing my wife. I closed the door softly and hurried out again. At 1 a.m. I returned. I opened the door softly—and there was the stranger still kissing my wife. So I went out again. At 1.15 . . ."

"Just a minute," interrupted the other man. "Why did you keep going back into the street? Why didn't you walk straight into the room?"

The talkative man frowned. "What?" he cried. "And have my wife catch me coming home at that hour?"

The visitor to the crowded service at a popular church was compelled to leave early, and during the sermon

tried to steal quietly away. As he tipped down the aisle, his new boots squeaked. He reached the door in a state of collapse.

"By Jove!" he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound."

Then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.

The village nurse was trying to persuade old Mary to take some liquid food.

"Will you have some beef tea, Mary?" she asked.

"Na," replied Mary, "I couldn't tak' it."

"Would you like some hot milk?"

"Na, I couldn't tak' it."

"Well, what about a glass of toddy?"

"Aye," perked up the invalid. "Mak' it strong and mak' me tak' it."

"So you and your neighbours are not on speaking terms?"

"No. He sent me a can of oil to use on my lawn-mower when I started to cut the grass at six in the morning."

"And what did you do?"

"Sent it back and told him to use it on his wife when she started singing at eleven at night."

Slogan used in the chest X-ray campaign by the Winnipeg, Manitoba, health department: "Every Chest or Bust!"

The Eskimo term for summer is "season of inferior sledging". South Sea islander's comment on bald-headed man, "Old fella topside no grass."

YOUNG IDEAS: A little girl asked her parents to tell the story of Floppy, Mopsy, Cocktail and Peter. Youngster describing friend with whom she had just quarrelled, "She just sat there switching her eyes at me."

EARL WILSON'S PEARLS: You never know who your real friends are until your television set breaks down. He believes in the two-party system—one on Saturday and one on Sunday. The answer to a maiden's prayer is usually a man's question.

RADIO QUIPS: Milton Berle referring to his brother, "I want him to learn a trade, so at least he'd know what job he's out of." Jack Paar to heckler, "A man with your IQ should have a low voice, too." Jack Barry, "I got up at the crack of dawn, stuffed up the crack and went back to bed."

F. G. Mann, the Middlesex cricket captain, being twice dismissed for a "duck" in one match, made a pair of spectacles in two days. The National Health Service, of course, takes about three years.

WEAR INVISIBLE GLASSES?

★

BY DAVID GUNSTON

IN the British Isles alone over seventeen million people wear glasses for some part of their daily lives, and I suppose all of them hate to have to do it. Small wonder, then, that medical science has for long been striving to devise some improved form of artificial aid to sight. The slow progress so far made is not by any means due to lack of effort. The physical structure of the face and eyes and the extreme care needed when dealing with our most precious faculty, both limit the developments of new types of spectacles.

The answer has been found in the so-called invisible glasses, correctly termed contact lenses. These are very thin shells of unbreakable glass or plastic material ground in the centre just like an ordinary spectacle lens, but shaped to fit closely under the eyelids, covering the front of the eyeball, and thus correcting the faulty sight.

The possibility of wearing completely invisible glasses yet obtaining the same benefit as with the old cumbersome ones on the nose, appeals to many people, especially those whose looks are not improved by their spectacles. The idea has several advantages; there is never any danger of breakage, no one need ever know that glasses are worn, while the wearer can swim and play even the most strenuous games with them without any danger. It is a fact that contact lenses, properly worn, cannot be detected at a foot's distance.

The shell of the invisible lenses, which are shaped rather like the upper portion of an eye-bath, is so thin that the natural moisture of the eyes passes over it without hindrance.

But the wearing of the type of lens so far evolved is not as simple as it sounds. There are some eyes that are quite unsuitable for contact lenses, and occasionally a wearer is found who cannot endure for a moment even the most perfectly fitted pair of lenses.

It is essential that the size shall be dead accurate, and if you contemplate taking up contact lenses at the moment, you will have to be prepared for anything up to fifteen fittings, as well as a bill of thirty or fifty guineas for expert treatment, manufacture and fitting.

And even after that, every wearer has to get his eyeballs thoroughly accustomed to having the strange caps over them. This takes time at first, but unless a person gets quite used to the "feel" of his lenses, he may never be able to persevere with them.

But although all this may sound discouraging, it need not. For it is clear that science has hit on an idea with boundless possibilities, and it is most likely that after some further years' research work, the wearing of contact lenses may well become universal, fitting.

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Mr. S. S. Vasan, the proprietor of the well-known "Gemini" Studios of Madras has donated one lakh Rupees to Mahatma Gandhi Fund. He was entertained at a party in Bombay when besides Cinema people, leading Editors of Newspapers from all over India were present.

Soviet A.-Bomb And After

RARE INDIAN FABRICS IN LONDON

U.S. MUST DROP THE VEIL OF SECRECY

BY DR. RALPH E. LAPP
Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THIS ARTICLE ON IMPLICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ATOMIC-BOMB TEST WAS WRITTEN BY DR. RALPH E. LAPP, WELL-KNOWN NUCLEAR PHYSICIST. HE WAS HEAD OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS FOR THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH UNTIL HE RESIGNED IN SEPTEMBER TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO WRITING AND LECTURING. HE HAS SERVED AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. LAPP IS THE AUTHOR OF "MUST WE HIDE?", A BOOK PUBLISHED EARLIER THIS YEAR, AND IS CO-AUTHOR OF A TEXTBOOK, "NUCLEAR RADIATION PHYSICS," PUBLISHED IN 1948.

THE long-awaited news from Russia has arrived. Ever since the United States disclosed its own atomic bomb, speculation has mounted as to the date when Russia would develop the A-Bomb. That speculation ended with President Truman's announcement that the Russians have the bomb.

It is highly significant that it was the President and not Premier Stalin who made the announcement. It was natural for the Russians to cloak their atomic-bomb work in the greatest of secrecy. But once they had successfully detonated a bomb, one would think that they would have been jubilant and would have told the world about it. Russia, however, did not tell the world. It remained for President Truman to reveal that an atomic explosion had occurred in the U.S.S.R.

The Evidence

Many people would like to know what the evidence is, but until an official release is made, one can only guess at the truth. However, as events of the last war have shown, physicists are pretty good guessers. If we have evidence of a Russian explosion of atomic dimensions, then we can surely pin it down to one of two avenues of approach. Either we reached into the U.S.S.R. for the information or it came out to us.

We might have gained the knowledge through agents working inside Russia or we might have used detective instruments at various places in the world to pick up a "signal" from the burst. Rather than attribute the evidence to human intelligence, it would seem better to chalk up the credit to less sensational sources—namely, to instruments.

Now, an instrument is merely a device for measuring something. In the case of the atomic bomb we know very well what this something may be. Any large explosion, whether it be of atomic origin or merely a munitions dump "going up" gives two very real effects. It produces a very large noise (sonic effect) and at the same time it creates an earth shock or tremor (seismic effect). If you are in the area when even a few tons of T.N.T. go off, you know that the resulting tremor rattles windows for miles around and the explosion can be heard for a considerable distance.

If you multiply the effect 10,000-fold you can appreciate that an atomic-bomb explosion could be felt or heard for more than just a few miles. Furthermore, if we replace the human ear and sense perception with a delicate sonometer or a seismograph, the distance over which the explosion could be detected would be enormously increased.

This is not a theoretical statement. There is plenty of evidence from past explosions—natural and man-made—to guide us. At the end of World War I vast quantities of munitions were left in Europe and the only feasible disposal of them seemed to lie in exploding them. When a number of dumps were detonated the sonic and seismic properties of the explosion were carefully studied.

One must remember a simple but important fact: in the past scientists worked to detect an explosion which they knew would occur at a specified time. It is one thing to look at a seismogram and detect a wiggle on the seismograph trace which occurred at a specific time and quite another to scan hundreds of feet of seismic

records and identify a wiggle on the trace as due to a specific explosion.

Possible Hoax

If, for example, the seismogram is full of wiggles from little earthquakes or from storms (this technique has recently been used by the Navy to track hurricanes far out at sea) one might not distinguish the "atomic wiggle" against a background of other disturbances. Even if you could pick it out, there would be nothing about the wiggle which would tell you that it was due to an atomic explosion.

If the Russians ran into some mighty stumbling blocks in their frantic haste to get the bomb, they could conceivably have hoodwinked us by stacking up 20,000 tons of T.N.T. and exploding it.

Is there any other something about the bomb explosion which could be measured? We know, for one thing, that the bomb gives off a tremendous amount of heat and light when it is set off. The heat is, however, rapidly absorbed by the atmosphere and would not be felt over any great distance. (By great distance, we now think in terms of thousands of miles.)

The flash of brilliant light which accompanies the bomb might be a better signal to track down but unfortunately this would not be seen over a distance of 1,000 miles even if exploded in pitch darkness. In day-



(Seated) Madam KANCHANMALA, in typical Assamese dress, arranges a beautiful golden Benares Sari, valued at £200, worn by Madame SAGOONA ASHA, at a pre-view in London.

light it would not be seen for even 100 miles.

Final Test

There is, however, one unique thing which distinguishes an atomic explosion. That is the radioactivity. The flash of radioactivity that occurs just as the bomb goes off could not be measured even five miles from the

origin, but the radioactive fragments of the fissioned uranium or plutonium can be measured at much greater distances. The violence of the atomic burst rapidly sweeps up the fission fragments (radioactive particles) and shoots them into the stratosphere.

In the familiar photograph of the Bikini bomb test, one can see the white mushroom cloud just starting on its way to the stratosphere taking with it the equivalent of many thousands of tons of radium. One can also see in the photo the circular pattern made by the shock wave of the bomb as it strikes the surface of the water.

At Bikini, B-17 drone aircraft were equipped with atomic-bomb "dust bags" to collect samples of this airborne radioactivity. One must remember that these aircraft flew very close to the bomb cloud and collected samples very soon after the explosion. Obviously the problem of collecting samples of radioactivity long after the bomb cloud has hit the stratosphere is more difficult. Not only are the particles dispersed by the high-altitude winds but the radioactivity of the particles dies out rather quickly.

Fortunately, scientists have extremely sensitive devices for detecting radioactivity. Almost everyone is now familiar with the Geiger Counter. There is even a large merchandiser who sells these to the layman for civil defence.

A Geiger Counter is outwardly an unimpressive gadget, being merely a metal or glass tube and two electrodes; ordinarily it is contained in a metal box. But inside, the Geiger Counter is so sensitive that it registers the passage of a single radioactive ray.

Reports have been published by reputable scientists to the effect that they measured the radioactivity from the Bikini bomb cloud as it swept across the United States. Lest the layman be alarmed by this stealthy intrusion upon our native soil, we can assure him that the levels of radioactivity involved in the reported measurements are so low that they could not possibly give rise to a health hazard.

The radioactive particles are, if detected, a good indication of an atomic explosion and if measurements can be made on sufficiently large amounts of the particles indisputable proof of the atomic nature of the blast would be highly certain. From the Russian standpoint there would be no fool-proof way to fake an atomic explosion, if we in this country used the

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THE TIGER GUN



A novel bronze mortar in the shape of a tiger which is to be seen on the river front of the Tower of London. Originally silvered, it was captured in India in 1832.

DE-VALE

Patter: By Asude

I know, you would call it Divali, but De Vale is the right way to say it. (Vale pronounced Vail).

I am asked to cast persiflage as/de for once and "be serious" and write something about the Festival of Lights what you call Divali and I call De Vale. (Vale pronounced Vail, of course) I am therefore SERIOUS. I hope, you are 'oo And, by the way, when I ope my lips, let no dogs bark. It puts me off my stance.

The word "Divali" is a vulgar contraction of the Latin phrase "De Vale", for the festival has its origin, not in India, as is fondly supposed, but in Rome. De, that is, "of", and Vale "farewell". You must have heard that well-known tag "Ave Atque Vale". Hail and Farewell! Well, it is the same "Vale" (pronounced Vail, as before.)

Farewell to what, you ask. Farewell you must know to Summer. The Roman summer ended in September those days. It was this De Vale which inspired Whyte Melville to compose that famous classic and Tosti to sing it: "Good-bye!" I don't think you remember the lines. Listen again, and for Heaven's sake, be serious

"Falling leaf and fading tree,
Lines of white in a sullen sea,
Shadows rising on you and me,
Shadows rising on you and me.
The swallows are making
Ready to fly
Wheeling out on a windy sky.

Good-bye, Summer! Good-bye,
Good-bye, Good-bye.
Hush! A voice from the far away.

"Listen and learn, it seems to say.

"All the tomorrows shall be as today.

"All the tomorrows shall be as today."

The cord is frayed the curse is dry.

The link must break, and the LAMP MUST DIE."

There you are. The Lamp Must Die. Lash, therefore, a million lamps to see them die. The evanescence of earthly pomp and tinsel brilliance. Eina Millav said the same thing in her forthright way:

"My candle burns at both ends,
It will not last the night;
But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends,
It gives a lovely light!"

It was the last bust-up the Romans had to celebrate the end of summer glory. De Vale. Farewell.

That is the real origin of the word you call "Divali". But who would listen? There are people who actually believe that the word is really a compound word composed of DEV and ALI, a festival in which Hindus and Moslems join with equal fervour. DDEV-ALI. Something in the lines of Hindu Khan or Hari Om Allah.

I don't believe a word of it, any more than I believe that the word has anything to do with the "Devil". "De Valera" or "Devaluation."

And then, of course, there is the popular superstition that the word has its root in the word "Deenavali", and is a contraction thereof. Now, I ask you! It is all very well to shout "Hindi", "Hindi", and "Jai Hind" but must one be so blimpy as all that? No, I could swallow one letter at a pinch.—two probably, under pressure but not two live vowels and a consonant, e. n. and, a, just to boost for Sanskrit. Sanskrit has nothing to do with it.

But "heu, fuscus labuntur anni!" ...likewise. "Sic transit gloria mundi!" Pure Latin I assure you. ...Rome is gone, and with it the glory that was De Vale. In its place we have Divali, and let us make the best of it.

"Us" that is, those amongst us who are on the rich side of the Electric Supply Corporation and the Police: It is a great Day. Der Tag if you like a bit of German, for Jewellers and cat-burglars. The Jewellers show off the jewels, and the cat-burglars remove them. That is the routine. If it isn't it ought to be.

Probably that was a bit too learned for you. I shall explain.

You know all about the Jewellers making a splash of their wares under the blazing lights. But you don't know about the burglars, did you? For, if it is a "New Book Day" for the Sheths and Bhats on Divali Day, so is for the burglars. I know what I am talking about. It is a fetish with all members of the profession to make

THIS ARTICLE WAS MEANT BY MR. ASUDE FOR THE DIVALI. THE READERS WILL FIND THAT IT LOSES NOTHING FOR COMING OUT AFTER THE EVENT, THOUGH WE FEAR THAT MR. ASUDE'S PHILOLOGICAL DISCOVERY WILL BE TOO BIG FOR A NORMAL MAN'S MOUTHFUL.
—ED.— Bombay Chronicle

a haul on this Night of Lights, if he doesn't, God help him.

In Hindi, it is known as "Sagun." The earnest money. You have to make it on this auspicious night,—with all the lights blazing. If you don't it will be a bad year for you. When I say "you", I take it that you are of the profession, and didn't know the ritual.

I learnt this about seventy years ago, when I was a young shaver of ten or thereabouts. No electric lights then, but little earthen lamps fed with castor oil. The house would glow with a thousand lamps twinkling under the dark Amavasya sky.

And now, for the dramatic personae of this little chronicle. You remember that uncle of mine, who would not sell a single phial of used-up medicine to the old-bottle-buyer he had poured the drugs down his throat? The man who did not believe in Waste. He was one. Then there was the servant, and finally, the dog. The dog who ate mustard oil.

I was living with my uncle those days. On Divali day, he was told that he must not be mean and should be prepared to spend some money on the illuminations. At first he kicked, but the boys were adamant and he had to agree. He agreed with the proviso that there must not be any Waste, or unauthorised removal.

A man of method he took a sample "pradib", the little earthen lamp then in vogue, filled it with castor oil put in a wick, and watched the light burn out,—by the watch. Then he asked the boys how many lights did they wish them to burn. Having got these details, he took pencil and paper, and sat down to calculate the quantity of castor oil which would be wanted for so many lights for so many hours.

If I remember rightly, the castor oil came about 5 seers. So, he got that servant—a recent indent,—and paid him the price for 5 seers of castor oil. It was understood that the lights would burn on for full four hours. He informed the servant of the fact; and when the lights were lit sat down on the roof to watch. With a chronometer, of course. A man of method.

as I told you. The only fault of the dog was that it had also watched the proceedings. That was the servant's idea when the lights flickered out within an hour of lighting-up. He had heard that dog eat mustard oil whenever mustard oil was available. His defence was that the dog had eaten up most of the castor oil when nobody was looking.

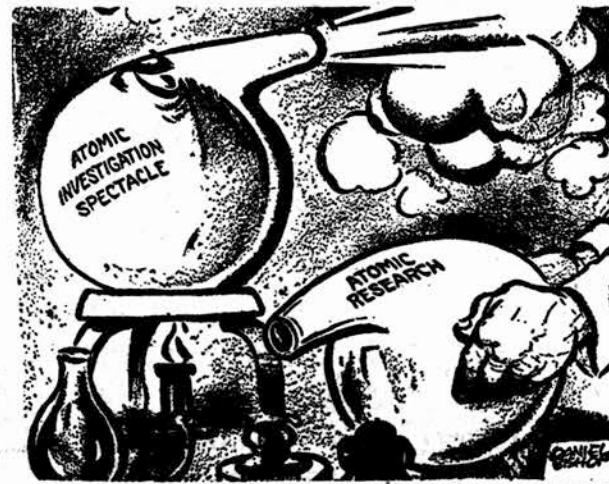
But here the fellow bit off more than he could chew. The boys brought a quantity of castor oil on a plate and put it before the dog.—in the accused's presence. The dog gave a sniff or two at the stuff, made a face, and walked away. And then the boys brought a plateful of pure mustard oil and offered it to the dog. In half a minute the plate was as clean as a new pin.

That knocked all the stuffing out of the thief. He broke down, and confessed. And it was then that I learnt about this ancient Custom. The man had a far more interesting past than we had credited him with. For forty years, he had been the Kine Pin of a famous cane of burglars. And had followed the Rules of the Order with meticulous care. One big haul on Divali Day.

And then he had served a term with age, he had become devout and given up his maraudic career. He did not burgle those days, but he could not bring himself to break the Rule of Rules on Divali Day. "And", he pleaded as a piece de resistance, "what after all Sir, is a few seers of Castor Oil?"

But he did not know my uncle any more than he did that dog. My uncle took pen and paper again, calculated the price of the stolen oil, and the

"ONE BOILS WHILE THE OTHER COOLS"



SING YOUR WAY TO WORK

TWO hundred years ago, in London, a remarkable book was published: "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Music, with the Application to the Cure of Diseases." The author was Dr. Richard Brocklesby, writes Charles Maycock in the "Psychologist."

Dr. Brocklesby described an experiment which had been carried out on a child of two. This infant, who came of musical parents, was observed to be full of "mirth and good humour upon hearing sprightly airs of music." One day, with the consent of the father, it was decided to try the effects of a different type of music.

"But as the... graver strain began, the child grew melancholy and sad, which temper was removed as soon as the pleasant strain was played. Thus, as I am informed, they could, solely by this art, raise and allay grief and joy in turns in this infant's mind."

These "magical" properties of music were known to the ancients. But it is only comparatively recently that psychologists, following Dr. Brocklesby's lead, have investigated the ways in which agreeable sounds can help us to lead fuller, happier and more efficient lives.

Music's greatest power for good lies in its ability to cheer us up, to lift us out of fits of depression. When we are confronted with a seemingly insoluble problem, or suffer a great disappointment or loss, a lively tune played on the radio or gramophone can make us feel that the world isn't such a bad place after all. Depending on the individual, "Roll Out the Barrel" can be as effective as the "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhauser."

If we can make the cheering noise ourselves "without" any mechanical aid such as the radio or gramophone, in other words, if we can sing or play a musical instrument, the benefit to ourselves is immeasurably greater.

Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, practices the violin in his spare time; Frederick the Great took his mind off state business by playing the flute; Arnold Bennett used to play the piano before he started writing.

Yes, music is an excellent "safety valve"; but it is no more escapist pleasure.

Instruments Help

If you can master an instrument and play it in your leisure hours, you are cultivating mental processes that will help you to lead a more successful life. Orchestral playing, for instance, demands quick thought and hair-trigger action, develops your powers of concentration, and sharpens the senses of touch, hearing and sight.

You don't need to take an intensive course of study or spend a small fortune on a Stradivarius. Schubert was never happier than when performing

number of days the servant would have to work to make it, at the wages he was getting. He made the servant work for those days, and then he was sacked.

As I said, you have to be on the right side of your Police to make the best of your Divali. It is a Great Day for the Police, as much as for your Electric Supply staff.

on the comb and paper. A humble harmonica or record bought for a few shillings, can provide hours of pleasant and healthy self-expression.

Perhaps the most effective, and certainly the most widely used, medium for self-expression is the human voice. When we make jokes about bathtub baritones and scullery sopranos we show our ignorance of elementary psychology. The truth is that, as 'half voice reverberates round the confined space of the scullery, or is built up to a tremendous sound by the hard surface of the bath, these people are doing themselves a world of good.

Solo singing is almost always beneficial, because it allows us to work off our inhibitions in an unrestricted and harmless way.

Singing with others is fine recreation, too. When ninety thousand football fans at Wembley raise their voices in "Daisy Bell" they give themselves an emotional outlet for their excitement at being "up for t' Cup"—a more amiable outlet than punching supporters of the opposing team on the nose! In addition they keep themselves warm, because singing, besides promoting correct breathing and assisting digestion, improves the circulation of the blood.

Fine Tonic

There is, in fact, no finer tonic for mind and body than a good session of community singing, whether the community be a family in the drawing-room, schoolboys round a camp-fire or the audience of a theatre. It is not by accident that the B.B.C. winds up "Workers' Playtime" with a sing-song.

For countless centuries men have used melody and rhythm to lighten the burden of their labour. Slave songs, work songs, folk songs, sea shanties—all these testify to our inclination to sing at our work, relieving the monotony and giving vent to our pent-up emotions.

The classical poets Ovid and Quintilian observed the phenomenon, and primitive races in Africa have been stamping and chanting at their toil since the beginning of history.

In the cotton plantations of America, which have given us some of the finest work songs, a Negro labourer used to find it easier to get a job if he could give an affirmative answer to the question, "Can you sing?"

At the beginning of the recent war, industrial psychologists discovered that production could be increased, with less fatigue to the workpeople, if music was played in the factories at certain hours. Amplified gramophone records were used for this purpose, and it was found that different records were suitable for different times of day.

The He-Man

Henpeck, safely out of his wife's hearing for once, was letting himself go. To a friend who complained of some domestic difficulty, he said, grandly: "My dear boy, we never have trouble of that sort in our house. If I say a thing is to be done I insist upon it being done."

"And is it?"
"Of course," replied Henpeck, "even if I have to do it myself."

NOOSING ANIMALS FOR THE ZOOS

How Experts Catch Them Alive

WALKING through the zoo, with its endless varieties of wild life, have you ever stopped to consider how these animals came to be there? Not many of them are born in the zoo. They've arrived there through the activities of the 'Bring-em-Back-Alive' hunters—men utterly unlike the big-game hunters about whom so much has been written, for they will spend just as much time and energy searching for the tiny desert jerboa as for a five-ton rhinoceros, writes Capt. L. C. Millar in "Everybody's".

Contrary to popular belief, pits are seldom, and steel traps never, used to catch the animals. Most of it is done from a moving lorry with the aid of a noose on a long pole. As no driver could be expected to resist the instinctive temptation to apply his brakes when suddenly confronted with a tree or boulder, they are disconnected before operations start. This obviates any injury which might result from a sudden jerk once the animal has been roped, but makes the driver and his companions a poor risk for any insurance company.

Chasing zebras or wildebeestes across an open plain is comparatively safe, as they invariably hold a straight line of flight. Other animals, such as an ostrich or a hyena, have a way of dodging about broken ground, which makes the whole business distinctly hazardous.

On clear ground cheetahs are fairly easy to catch. Although they can make off at over sixty miles an hour, they soon tire, and after four or five hundred yards will be completely winded. As they lie down to recover their breath, they can be lifted into a truck without any show of resistance.

A cheetah will soon respond to kindness and, in fact, he shows the open affection to his master which is characteristic of a dog.

The leopard, on the other hand, is a very different creature. Although a near relative of the cheetah, he never shows any favourable reaction to kindness. A ruthless and fearless killer, he is Nature's final gesture in savagery. Quite a few leopards, especially in India, have become true man-eaters. When they reach this state they seem to become the very incarnation of evil and will kill far more than they can possibly eat. They are lured into cages baited with dog-meat.

The rhinoceros is considered by some hunters to be unduly aggressive. In Swahili, the natives say it is 'knli sana' which means very fierce, as he is indeed when he loses his temper, which is quite often. He is extremely short-sighted, but has in compensation an extraordinarily keen sense of smell. Keep up-wind of him and you are fairly safe. Should he hear you, he will probably circle in an attempt to get down wind and examine the air with his sensitive nostrils. Then he may charge or he may not—de-

pending upon his frame of mind.

When fully grown, a rhino is too strong and heavy to catch and transport to a distant zoo. Therefore a search is made for a female accompanied by a two-or three-year-old youngster. When the quarry has been located one party approaches from down wind.

The mother soon winds them, and

ASPIRING TO BECOME MASCOT



The "Seadog" in the picture is "Robert", golden cocker spaniel of Mrs. Vira Lodge of Exmouth, Devon, who has fitted him up in H.M.S. "Amethyst's" uniform hoping that the dog may be adopted as the ship's mascot.



The Copenhagen Zoo lion and lioness make a proud study as they pose for a photograph with their family of two young cubs.

trotted off, seemingly well satisfied, into the bush.

Elephants can also be pretty alarming when aroused, but in general they are fairly good-tempered. Like the rhinoceros, they have very poor eyesight, coupled with the compensating acute sense of smell. The most astonishing thing about these animals is the lack of noise they make in moving about. At the first whiff of tainted wind, up goes the sensitive trunk, waving to and fro and sending the danger signal to the tiny brain hidden away in its massive bone armour. Then comes the vanishing trick. Without so much as the rustle of a leaf or the crack of a dry twig the great grey shapes melt like ghosts into the shadows. The silence with which a herd of elephants can move its combined hundreds of tons of bulk through dense bush of the 'wait-a-bit' thorn variety, has to be experienced to be believed.

To catch an elephant, the hunter first selects a likely spot and constructs two stout walls in the shape of a V. At the apex, there is a narrow opening leading into a heavily built circular stockade. Having found a half-grown animal, it is driven into the V and on into the stockade, though not always at the first attempt. The opening is hastily barred and the victim left until his temper has had time to cool off a bit, after which he is haltered round the ankles with heavy ropes.

Beside the more impressive big game, monkeys are always a sure attraction at the zoo. As may well be imagined, capturing a monkey is by no means easy and in forest land it is almost impossible. Monkeys can spring from tree to tree as fast as they can run on the ground, and certainly much faster than a man.

A search is made for an isolated tree, sufficiently far removed from its neighbours to preclude the possibility of even a monkey making an aerial get-away. Then begins the process, often lasting many tedious days, of driving monkeys in the direction of the clearing, with the hope that one or more will cut across the open ground and take refuge in the branches of a solitary tree.

No sooner does this happen than it is surrounded by a dense ring of native boys. One of them then climbs the tree and starts to cut the branches away until the animal decides to make a break for it. Unable to pass the ring of boys it is caught, literally, by hand. The use of a rope noose is avoided in case the monkey, in struggling, might strangle or hurt itself.

Naturally they are very nervous at first, but soon become accustomed to men, demanding food and affection as their legitimate right.

Although single animals of either sex are sometimes ordered with a view to providing a mate for an animal already in captivity, the demand is usually for a pair. The price asked for any animal depends on several factors, such as the time taken to effect a capture, the cost of transport to the zoo, and the cost of a permit which must be obtained before any attempt is made even to find the animal desired.

A pair of four-year-old rhinoceroses may fetch up to £2,000, a pair of giraffes £1,600. Most expensive of all are hippopotami, which bring in £4,000 per pair.

Wild animals in East Africa are protected by the Game Laws, which are stringently enforced. There are always experienced game wardens ready to pounce on the would-be poacher. Collectors have to obtain ex-

(Continued on page 6)



Two Chieftains from Africa see the King Penguins in London Zoo.

they have little difficulty in arousing her resentment to the point of a charge. The warning is given by a few preliminary snorts and angry pawing at the ground. As soon as he sees this the driver makes off, with mother in full pursuit.

These drivers are experts at their job, and well they can permit themselves to be. A direct hit from five tons of solid bone and muscle travelling at about thirty miles an hour is no fairy tap. With the female lured away, another party secure the young rhino with ropes and pack him off in a truck.

They have to work hard and fast. At any moment the mother may switch her attentions from the decoy vehicle and return at full throttle.

The tremendous force behind a charging rhinoceros was dramatically demonstrated when a full-grown male hit a three-ton lorry from the side. The cab was wrecked, the engine torn from its mountings, and the load of timber was scattered all over the road. Although obviously dazed by the impact, the rhino's only other outward sign of damage was a broken horn; and after a few minutes he

The Constituent Assembly is meeting to finalise the draft constitution enabling India to become Sovereign Republic. Two and half years for constitution-making is a record, which is only beaten by amendments galore and oratorical marathons in which the best brains of the country pitted their talents. The following article is a pen-picture of

Who's Who Among Our Constitution-Makers

By T. V. Parasuram

BERNARD SHAW is reported to have remarked once that a zoo was a more interesting place than a Parliament. Many of us, who spend day after day in the galleries of the green-carpeted, spacious, high-domed chamber of the Constituent Assembly of India, would be inclined to agree with Shaw. There are, however, occasions when we deem it a proud privilege to hold a press card.

The most popular speaker of the Constituent Assembly is, of course, India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is more than popular. His is the guiding spirit of the constitution and some of his speeches, particularly the one on the Objectives Resolution, will undoubtedly rank as among the greatest delivered by any statesman in any age. They have a matchless eloquence and an importance which will grow with the years. But when the P. M. talks about the destiny of Asia and the dynamic world of today on less important occasions, he is obviously not so effective.

The constitution bears the unmistakable imprint of the hand of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, described by more than one member as the "Bismarck of India". He shares with the German "Iron Chancellor" his oluntiness of tongue. Perhaps he is harsh on occasions, but the House will stand anything from the man who integrated the States and was mainly instrumental in removing from the constitution the ugly blot of communal reservation.

It is a treat to hear the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The only man who dares cross-examine the learned Doctor while he is holding the floor is the shrewd President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Among Dr. Ambedkar's greatest admirers are members of the Press, who think that he is the only member who can explain to the layman the implications of the 388-article constitution, the most voluminous document of its kind in the world.

The Drafting Committee's "big guns" are Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, the ailing ex-Advocate-General of Madras, chooses his words with heavy deliberation and speaks with an impressive air of authority. Members think twice before contradicting him.

Mr. Munshi, who combines in himself the varied gifts of a successful lawyer, playwright and journalist, comes to the rescue of the Drafting Committee quite often. His suave manner and persuasive tone are a great asset to the Drafting Committee. Sometimes, however, he is so persuasive that members begin to get suspicious! Mr. Munshi specialises in drafting "compromise formulae" which keep together the conflicting elements in the Congress Party.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has a passion for detail and is one of the few members who can argue with Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed on the appropriateness of commas and semi-colons. One of the most respected members of the Assembly is Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who maintains a disconcerting balance of mind even when the passions of the rest of the House have been roused to fever heat. After him, comes the able Pre-

mier of the United Provinces, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the veteran administrator, speaks little in the House, but he is an ideal "committee man" and was mainly responsible for the financial integration of States with the rest of India—a task as important as political integration.

If a prize were to be awarded for wordage and for the number of amendments tabled, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, the "stormy petrel" of the United Provinces Congress politics, Mr. H. V. Kamath, staunch follower of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and admirer of the mystic Aurobindo Ghose, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, champion of the "common man" and local bodies, and Naziruddin Ahmed, former Public Prosecutor of Burma, will compete for it.

Found Place For God

Mr. Kamath takes the credit for finding a place for God in the Constitution. Thanks to him, high dignitaries of State may take the oath of office either by swearing in the name of God or by making a simple affirmation. Both Prof. Saksena and Mr. Kamath want to make the constitution "more democratic", while Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed wants the constitution to be considered at greater leisure. These four members have played a very necessary role in a House which, on account of the one-party system, tends too often to become an India rubber stamp for approving decisions reached behind closed doors at the Congress Party meetings in the members' hostel Constitution House.

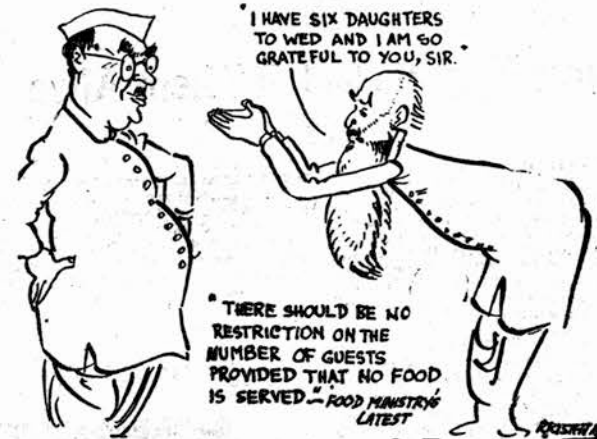
Prof. K. T. Shah, Bombay economist who has so far failed to get speaker Mavalankar's recognition for his Social Democratic Party in the Indian Parliament, has made many an unsuccessful attempt to make the constitution "less favourable to capitalists". Although not impressed by his logic, the House has great respect for the Professor for his sincerity.

Mr. K. Santhanam has been taking a less active part in the House since accepting Ministership, but he drew a hornet's nest around him by suggesting in the last session that unless a limit is fixed to the life of the Central and Provincial Assemblies, members may wish to prolong it indefinitely. Actually, some of the members have "threatened" in the lobbies to "go on" for five more years without a general election!

Fastest Speaker

The Deputy Speaker of the Indian Parliament, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, the fastest speaker in the Assembly, can be depended upon to make his point forcefully and take an independent stand on all questions. He crossed swords with the redoubtable Sardar on the issue of safeguards for the former Secretary of States' services, which he described ironically as "heaven-born".

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Assam Premier, and Mr. A. V. Thakur, Mahatma Gandhi's disciple with intimate knowledge of the problems of the tribesmen, came to the fore when



the Assembly decided to give a "new deal" to India's twenty-five million tribesmen.

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, the Indian Christian leader, won applause by taking an unequivocal stand throughout against reservation for minorities. He received strong support from Rev. Jerome D'Souza, member of the exclusive Catholic body, the Society of Jesus.

The "elder statesman" and watchdog of the privileges of the House is Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, the respected President of the Servants of India Society and the slowest speaker in the Assembly. He fought with success for greater Parliamentary control over the budget.

Other members who have made notable contributions to debates include bilingual Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, the East Punjab criminal lawyer who along with Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, former judge of the Lahore High Court, sought to enlarge the fundamental rights of citizens, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, the Central Provinces member who saw revolution in the offing unless rural people were represented adequately in the services, and Mr. Biswanath Das and Mr. B. Das, who want more funds to be allocated to Orissa and other backward provinces out of the income-tax pool. The Assam members, the former Assam Premier, Sir Mohammed Saadullah, Rev. Nicholas Roy Assam Minister, Mr. Kuladhar Chahina and Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhary, also championed the cause of backward provinces repeatedly.

Lovers of Sanskrit will remember Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra with affection. It was he who sponsored Sanskrit as the national language of India and asked the House with great feeling: "Will you disown your grandmother?"

The House decided on Pandit Nehru's advice that while paying the grandmother due respect, the younger generation should go its own way.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta will be remembered by all lovers of a free press for their successful campaign to transfer taxes on newspaper advertisements to the Central List.

The Jeremiah

The Jeremiah of the Assembly is Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad of Bihar, who has repeatedly prophesied a dark future for India unless provincial autonomy is scrapped and the country saved from the "Plebian danger of adult franchise. Among his pet schemes for "saving the country from ruin and disaster" is one to neutralise the power of the popularly elected lower house by nominating members of the upper house for life.

Prominent women debaters who are socialistically inclined include Smt. Renuka Ray, Federal Court Advocate, Smt. Durgabai who generally supports the Drafting Committee, and Begum Aisaz Rasool, former Secretary of the Muslim League. Golden-voiced Smt. Purnima Banerji wants more women members in the House.

With the exception of Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed and one or two others, former Muslim League members in general give the impression that they have still not got over the "lost

sneep" attitude which they acquired on partition. There is, however, no doubt that when they are ready, they can bring to bear on all-India issues their fine debating talent.

The most stirring debate was perhaps the one on the Objectives Resolution and the most acrimonious one on the language issue. The most controversial figure in the latter was the stubborn United Provinces Assembly Speaker, Mr. Purshottam Das Tandon, who made a "last ditch stand" in favour of Devanagari numerals and even went to the length of resigning from the Congress Party. His resignation was, of course, not accepted, as Pandit Nehru has made it clear that in enshrining in the constitution the nation's hopes and aspirations, there can be no party issues.

NOOSING ANIMALS FOR THE ZOOS

(Continued from Page 5)

pensive licences before they start operations, and these licences severely limit the number of animals they can catch, and the area in which they can be caught. The authorities rightly take a very serious view of infringements of the Game Laws, and impose heavy fines or even imprisonment on offenders.

Once in captivity, every possible care is taken to ensure the well-being of the animals. Penicillin and Sulphonamide are used in the treatment of wounds and sores. Vitamin compounds are given with the food. The details of accommodation for the long trip to the zoo are personally arranged with the captain on the ship, and once everything is settled, the hunter travels with his animals to the port of disembarkation, where he is usually met by representatives of the zoos he supplies.

So it is that the visitor to the zoo can watch in security the antics of the polar bear, or gaze, perhaps with a faint feeling of repulsion at the vicious and poisonous Black Mamba snake.

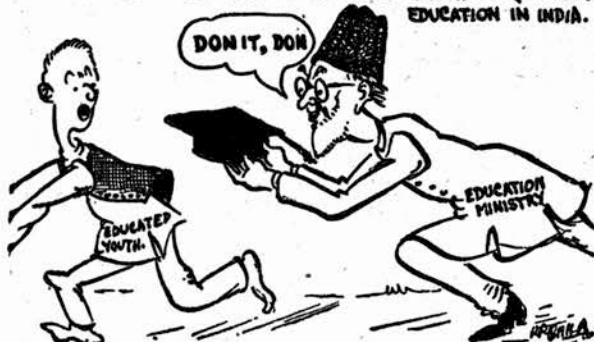
Two boys spending a day in the country came upon a man fly-fishing. After watching him cast his line several times one of them remarked to the other: "Oh, come on, Bill, he'll never catch anything. He's trying to lasso 'em".

Mr. Ponderby volunteered to provide the funds for a local theatrical performance for charity, but the satisfaction of the committee was tempered when they learned that his one stipulation was that he himself must have a part in the play. "Why, he can never remember where his 'he' ought to go", said one woman in despair.

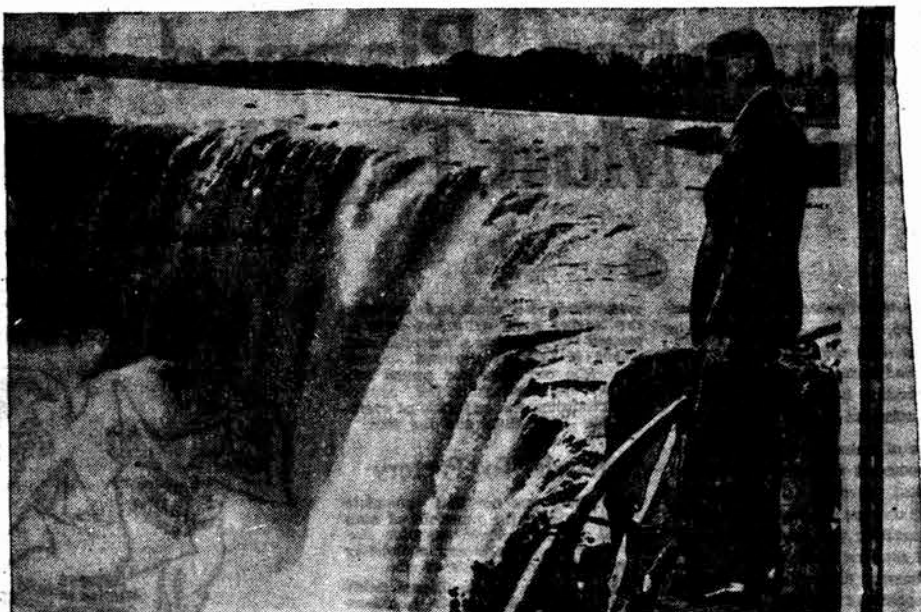
But Ponderby stood firm, and at last the committee gave way. They arranged that he should appear in the second act and just exclaim with dramatic brevity the word "Silence!"

He couldn't go far wrong with that. The great day found Ponderby in a state of nerves, but all went well until the second act, when he was due to appear with trembling lips and beads of perspiration on his forehead he strode on to the stage, held up one beefy hand, and loudly exclaimed: "USBI!"

THE G.O.I. NEEDS TWO MILLION TEACHERS FOR ADULT & PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.



During his Canadian tour Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, had an opportunity of seeing the famous Niagara Falls, site of one of Canada's greatest hydro-electric power projects.



'JAWAHAR' OF INDIA

BY J. B. KRIPALANI

I have known Jawaharlal for thirty years. During most of this exciting and momentous period in our country's history we have had to work in close co-operation. I have watched with fascination his rise to his present eminence. During the early part of his career, we were thrown much in each other's company. I often enjoyed the hospitality of Anand Bhawan. He was at that time a radical among Congressmen and I, though accepting Bapu's philosophy and leadership unreservedly, had the reputation of a non-conformist among the orthodox. So we grew to like each other.

I liked his youthful spirit, his frank and engaging manner, his identification with those who are now called in derision Congress volunteers, his concern for the masses, and admired the way in which he mixed with them, despite the traditional snobbery of the class to which he belonged. On specific issues we differed strongly, but common allegiance to Bapu kept us together. I still have the same old regard for him.

I was twice General Secretary of the Congress, when he was its President. It was always a pleasure to work with him. He was methodical, conscientious, hard-working and considerate.

MORE than any other Congress President that I have known, he took active interest in the organisation and working of the A.I.C.C. Secretariat. Whenever he was in Allahabad he attended office regularly, and yet he never unduly interfered with its normal working and discipline. It is well known that he is irritable and loses temper easily, but those who have known him long know that he readily makes amends.

He has generous instincts and a sense of fair play. When he finds himself in the wrong, he gracefully admits it and readily apologises, though it does not prevent him from repeating the lapse. But while he readily makes amends for his personal outbursts, he rarely, if ever, admits his errors in political judgment.

May be, because he is more sure himself as a man than as a politician; that is a great difference between him and Bapu who not only admitted his errors but often magnified them as Himalayan. Nevertheless, it is to his credit that he is a better man than a politician, though it would be infinitely more to the advantage of the country, if like Bapu he were as good a politician as he is a man.

SOUL OF OUR PARTY

FOR three years we were locked up together in the Ahmednagar Fort. One would have imagined that a person of his impetuous temperament and active habits, who was so used to the turmoil of political life, would become moody and irritable in con-

finement. But Jawaharlal adjusted himself very well to the new surroundings.

In fact, his presence brightened the gloom of the sombre walls of the enclosure in the Fort. He was the soul of our party. He kept himself usefully occupied, both with manual and intellectual activities. His varied interests and vitality were a source of strength and entertainment to our enforced communal existence.

He is a voracious reader but he found enough time to join all our common humdrum activities. He took a leading interest in gardening and was proud of his culinary talent, which consisted in frying eggs. He was a delightful companion and a brave comrade. He can laugh like a boy and can appreciate a joke—except when it is aimed at him. But how many of us can stand a joke at our expense? Despite his seeming impetuosity, he is at heart patient, perhaps a little too patient. His habitual dogmatism of expression hides a broad tolerance and his occasional flare-ups and moods of pride are an armour over an inner core of softness which is often a weakness. It would be surprising if he were not a little vain, for he was born with a silver spoon and the adulation of the people is intoxicating.

COMPARED TO HAMLET

EVEN thirty years ago, he was very much what he is now, charming and casual, democratic and arbitrary, detached and personal, defiant in theory and pliable in action. He had a very receptive mind and was easily affected by new ideas and phrases.

In those days two influences were in the ascendant—Socialism in Europe and Gandhi in India. Characteristically he succumbed to both, to Socialism in theory, to Gandhi in practice. Both were new and both were dynamic. He was never able to reconcile the two; nor has he been able to do so now except in so far as he has deviated from both.

This excessive receptivity of his mind is at once its virtue and its defect. On the one hand, it keeps it alert and responsive and enables him to exercise a wide appeal to different classes of people; on the other hand, it induces a vacillation of will which comes in the way of effective action.

No wonder, he has been compared to Hamlet.

HE is a good friend. Unlike most politicians he is not an intriguer. He does not malign and stab in the back. Unfortunately, not being a good judge of character he does not always choose his friends well. He is easily

susceptible to flattery, more so because mixed with it is some genuine admiration. Perhaps even Bapu was susceptible to flattery, but while Bapu could see through a flatterer, Jawaharlal cannot. He is easily impressed by superficial smartness and intellectual flashiness, particularly of the Western type. It is surprising that he who knows the art of exercising glamour on others should himself be so susceptible to glamour. I was amused to read in a character sketch of him by the *TIME* news magazine of the U.S.A., that "his closest friends now are in Delhi's foreign colony... It is said in the capital that it is more desirable now, in high Government circles, to have a British University degree than ever it was during the time of the British Raj." I do not know this, for he is now a busy man, and I have few opportunities of meeting him.

HE is our Prime Minister. In a sense it was inevitable. The masses believed in him and Bapu loved and trusted him. He was internationally known and respected and we Indians who have only recently acquired freedom are flattered, when one of our men is admired by the West.

REAL TEST

The minorities trusted his secular outlook; the British appreciated the impact of their culture on him. The socialists thought he was almost one of them and the capitalists knew the value of his threats. And thus by his choice, all conflicting interests were pacified. But though I am glad he is our Prime Minister, I cannot help feeling sorry for him, for he has a herculean task before him which demands, if not ruthless methods, at any rate the ruthless will of an iron mind.

Years ago, analysing his own character in an article published in the "Modern Review" under a pseudonym, he wrote about himself: "His overmastering desire to get things done, to sweep away what he dislikes and build anew, will hardly brook for long the slow processes of democracy. He may keep the husk but he will see to it that it bends to his will."

How I wish he would bear out his own analysis! Unfortunately, it is his will which is bending to others. Nothing he disliked before or he dislikes now, he has been able to sweep away.

HE is come back laden with glory culled from foreign lands. We love him and are proud of the sway of his personality. But the glamour of glory, like the colours of the rainbow, does not last for ever. The roots of Jawaharlal's true glory must be struck in the grim soil of the Indian reality. He must make

good the promises he made so profusely and so heroically. He must rid the administration of its inefficiency and corruption, the commercial life of its black-market and give people confidence that the Government means what it says. He has an able and strong colleague in Sardar and between them they can surely do what the public in despair have begun to assume will never be done.

Jawaharlal has had a glorious past. A glorious future lies in wait for him if he has the will to achieve it. May he live long to do so.

I wish him many happy returns of his birthday.

MIGRATION OF BUTTERFLIES

(Continued from page 2)

half of the Island and records are particularly needed from there.

In Ceylon 89 out of its 242 different species have been recorded as "night-fliers." I grieve to say these flights are seldom seen nowadays except in out of the way places remote from the haunts of man. The opening up of Ceylon into tea, rubber, coconut and other commercial products, as well as the vast areas which have been "cleared" during the last 100 years has resulted in the felling of virgin forests and the wholesale destruction of butterfly food plants.

The tarring and oiling of roads for motor transport, which has replaced the horse and bullock conveyances, has also taken away from the lover of butterflies what used to be hundreds of miles of a butterfly paradise.

No progress can be made in the study of butterfly migration until more facts are known and recorded in detail. Generally the only record is the isolated observation of swarms at a single point by a single observer, who often does not realise the great scientific interest of his notes.

WEAR INVISIBLE GLASSES?

(Continued from page 2)

ally superseding ordinary glasses as we know them today.

The idea first saw light in the 1914-1918 war, towards the end of which the famous German optical firm in Zeiss started making initially rather primitive lenses. But the advances made in the recent war in the use of plastic revolutionised the development of contact lenses, for the use of high-grade plastic material enables unbreakable shells of the exact mould to fit the eye to be made quite easily.

Education Planned For Social Living Must Tap Woman Power

As the world gets daily more streamlined, the car, kitchen and the medicine chest are sought to be made newer and better than ever. But is the education keeping step? That is the question on everybody's lips.

Scores of answers to this have already come out in the way of studies, plans and schemes. Deep and far reaching changes are expected, for the last devastating war has left old ideas and old social structures alike very much shaken. Particularly is this so in the sphere of women's education.

Planning for education is in reality planning for life. For education can only be evaluated and translated in terms of everyday life. Otherwise education ceases to have any vital value and becomes an empty ineffectual shell. Thus education is training for the art of living, how to round off the sharp curves, how to blend personal characteristics into a social pattern, how to digest the individual into the group, and above all how to cultivate the difficult technique of sex relationship in society. Therefore the education of women can only be visualised against the background of the society we plan to build.

In a way, while education itself has become more complicated because of the complex nature of present day society, the basic principles have become in a way simpler, because more crystallised.

New education which stresses the personality of the pupil rather than the quantity of the stuff he or she gulped down and which presents the

student not as a blank slate on which the teacher could write just what he pleased but rather as a potential seed, which, if carefully nurtured, would own. She converted her genius into the art of home-making, her science into producing the essentials of everyday life—food, cloth and the like.

March To Factory

Still there was not that complete divorce between the functions of man and of woman as crept in later. For the advent of machinery completely changed the social mode of life.

Several of the old traditional fields of operation as well as the functions themselves underwent radical change. They ceased to be individual and intimate and became public. Spinning and weaving now moved to factories. Hotels and restaurants sprang up to feed. Women finding that their individual effort could not be pitted against the large-scale corporate one, slowly joined the large mass of industrial labour.

What has followed may be said to be more or less a natural corollary to this. For this was the first assault on the traditional pattern of life. From that to total mobilization of women in the present war for practically all jobs was only a matter of time. Woman has thus strayed into fields, which were up to now considered solely masculine. Today there is hardly a job and hardly any sphere where women may not function. So the existing frontiers are definitely obsolete, for all practical purposes.

Even countries where society has been slow or even unwilling to encourage women into the extradomestic field, or has resisted any attempt to put women on the same footing as men in professions, have all been com-



and not as substitutes. This has meant an additional burden on the women, whereas men continue to retain only their traditional extra-domestic jobs.

They are not supposed to take on any new jobs in the domestic field from which more and more women are being called out. This makes the present situation very lopsided.

Another changed factor to which also we have failed to adjust ourselves is this. Under the old economy the members of a household dwelt together under the same roof and lived a single corporate life. Under the present economy, each strays away from the family fold to unknown places to pursue his own profession. The young married woman is therefore no more nurtured in the warmth, shelter and care of a familiar and intimate life, where domestic work and care of children is divided amongst the several family members and thereby the daily burden shared and eased. Nor is she initiated into and

in general problems and affairs. This is indeed a tragedy. For, after all the outside world is but an expression of the home and the intelligent co-operation of women is as necessary in this field as in the domestic. So everywhere women and men must work shoulder to shoulder in close collaboration. Then alone can society benefit and prosper.

In addition, education must also mean training in social living and human relationship. Now the nature of this training cannot be determined in a vacuum, it can only be in terms of the nature of the social order we plan to achieve. It is not necessary to go into the details of this order, but if society is to have balance, harmony, peace and happiness, then it has to stimulate the co-operative art of living as distinctly different from the present.

Reaching The Masses

Flowing from this basic approach will come the abolition of the class

WANTED NEW DEAL ALL ROUND

bring forth into blossom and fruit, is today part of a long accepted tradition.

It has to be realised that there is not only a vital link between the various phases and spheres of a student's existence, as for instance the home and the school, in fact one is but the continuation of the other. We have, therefore, to decide what type of woman we aim at producing, which in turn is determined by what is to be the nature of the social order into which she has to fit in.

The woman is conditioned greatly by her environment, in other words by her occupation. In the pre-machine days when economy was simpler and people lived in smaller and more compact communities, women toiled side by side with men. But gradually as the economy grew more complex and found itself reflected in the social patterns, because of the handicap, which her biological function placed upon her, she seemed to be almost falling back in the race. But not to be completely isolated, she slowly made certain functions her

pelled at some stage or another, due ultimately to such exigencies as of war, to concede this at least in practice if not in precept. This really means that the woman has today widely entered fields which were hitherto regarded purely as masculine and were taboo to her and without her having a choice as conscript.

In Every Field

Today there is practically no job where woman does not work, if not normally, at least during the time of stress. Therefore to talk of two separate fields of operation for men and women as one distinctly different from the other, is unreal and has no relationship to facts.

Rather, the shoe is now on the other foot. While the objective situation has radically altered, society has not yet mentally or in social practice adapted itself to new conditions in this country. For while women have taken on new jobs and professions due to economic pressure, it has been in addition to their old traditional ones

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

gradually trained for the gentle art of domesticity.

Today a young woman has to start life on her own and take on the entire burden without any preliminary apprenticeship or expert guidance. Moreover, with the growing shortage of domestic help, servants etc., the burden falls entirely on the young lady. In addition, she misses the necessary training and the gradual acquiring of experience in home and child craft. For the young woman is generally engrossed in her academic studies up to the time of her marriage and as the present system of education makes no provision for any comprehensive or systematic training in home science, these girls enter upon their onerous duties unprepared, untutored, and have to bear the full brunt of the daily routine single-handed.

New Education

It is in the fitness of things that if women are to share in those professions which were once considered purely masculine and yet at the same time keep on with those jobs which were once regarded as purely feminine, society should make certain rapid and radical adjustment to this state of affairs. In fact, in the more highly industrialised countries of the world such modifications and adjustments are already taking place and that is how it should be. It is the only logical solution at the moment to a situation otherwise fraught with much social disaster.

It is in the light of the above that education has to be planned. Home-science and child craft must be an integral part of all education and this field responsibility must be shared if necessary by man as otherwise it means that the woman is either forced to operation on two fields without any prospect of redress, or irrevocably tied to the hearth or the children without any hope of a break.

One comes across numerous instances where educated women, unable to keep up their reading or outside interest, have lapsed back into an uneducated state. They lose all interest

bias of the present education. Education is planned and intended today mainly in terms of the middle and lower middle classes and not the general masses, except in the case of a new movement like the Nai Talimi Sangh—Basic Education Society. The state institutions impart a most indifferent type of education which means that the majority of young people really get a very poor quality of instruction. This is mostly because the teachers are very poorly paid and therefore fail to attract the better educated to this noble profession. Instead certain sciences, such as the social, moral and home, should be taught to all. For such an education will give the growing people an insight into the main forces of our social structure, its inherent weakness and how it can be overcome.

The Harvard University in its recent report on "Education in a free Society" aptly points out that "democracy will remain an unworkable confusing dream, unless its citizens share a set of fundamental traditions and premises, make education a heritage for a common citizenship."

It is only the inculcation of such fundamental principles that will help break down stupid discriminations against women and overcome the inferior social status assigned to them today, and restore to them their rightful place. Such social training is indispensable to maintain a meaningful and vital link between schooling and our daily life.

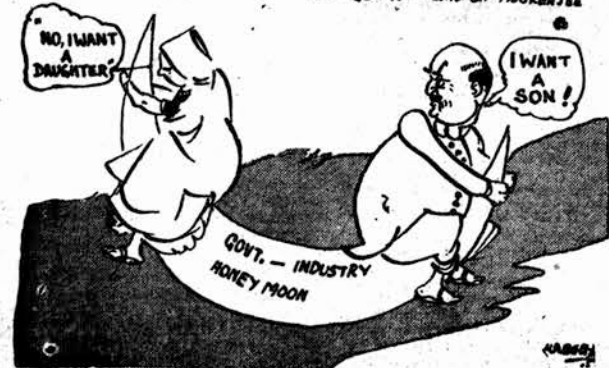
Women's Role

Education is today designed for jobs and not for the art of living. Therefore women are not in the picture at all. But when education is planned for social living, women are bound to come into their own. Even our mixed institutions are today not really co-educational in the real sense of the term.

They are men's institutions where women are permitted. To make them truly representative of the society we aim at, women must be allowed to

(Continued on page 23)

THERE SHOULD BE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND GOVT. — SAYS S.P. MOOKERJEE



WITH the termination of the Junior Rovers Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground at Parel, Bombay's soccer season came to a close on Sunday last.

The season was a very prolonged one—covering over seven months of the year. This has been going on for several years past. All are tired of it. Players, spectators and the management heaved a sigh of relief when the curtain was finally rung down.

Despite the long-drawn-out season, one competition, the Callan Cup, could not be staged. The reason is that we have too many tournaments. Probably we would not feel so, had we more play-grounds and the matches were spread over between them. The fact that they are crammed on only two or three grounds makes the engagements rather uncomfortable.

For a long time we have been looking forward to the preparation of the Shivaji Park Ground by the Bengal Club who run the Indian Football League Tournaments. But for some reason or other this has been delayed far too long. It is high time the Municipal authorities made their minds as to their duties and responsibilities towards promotion of sport in this city.

G.I.P. RAILWAY'S SUCCESS

The week-end saw G.I.P. Railway winning the Satiranjani Ghosh Memorial Shield at the expense of Burmah-Shell, whom they defeated in the re-played final by a brace of goals. It was really very creditable on the part of the Railwaymen to do so, as they were without the services of the Duncan brothers and Jones—in fact their entire half line.

By the way, I hear Jones has joined the Army which is a serious loss to Bombay soccer. This promising youngster was selected last season to represent Bombay in the Inter-Provincial Tournament. But for reasons not known to the Manager, he was dropped and his substitute, Govind was invited to fill the vacancy! So poor Jones had to return from Calcutta without playing a single match there. I wish him all luck in the Army.

BACK-BONE OF THE RAILWAY

The G.I.P. has improved a lot this season. The fact that they were able to carry home the Inter-Railway Championship this year shows that their victory in the Satiranjani Shield was well-merited. Of course it would be difficult to say that they would have succeeded even if Trades and Tatas had seriously tried to win the Shield. But their resounding victories in the Senior Rovers against formidable visiting sides rightly earned them high praise. Should they retain their present combination next year, they will be a power to contend with. Great credit is due to their un-

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA



CURTAIN ON SOCCER SEASON—PROLONGED AND TIRING—SPLENDID PERFORMANCES BY G. I. P. R. AND BURMAH-SHELL—LOWER GATE-CHARGES—HOCKEY AT COOPERAGE WELL-PATRONIZED—GROUND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION—N.S.C.I. FORGES AHEAD.

obtrusive skipper. Pavey, and Romeo Almeida, their full-backs, who presented an almost impenetrable defence against all foes. But the most improved player in their ranks this season is Tambe who led their attack with conspicuous success.

BURMAH-SHELL'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

Burmah-Shell had a really good season. Promoted from the second Division only a few months ago, they were able to reach three finals—Nadkarni, Hinrichs and Satiranjani to boot—and carry away the Gossage Cup—meant for the winners of the losing semi-finalists in the Rovers Tournament. This in all conscience is a praiseworthy effort.

I have no doubt that they would give even a better account of themselves next season as they have officers like McLeod and Fergusson who take a keen interest in their development and gives them every encouragement possible. If all the office teams are similarly treated, we may be sure Bombay's foot-ball—and every branch of sport for the matter of that—would forge ahead rapidly.

INDIAN GYMKHANA IN LIME-LIGHT

The success of the Indian Gymkhana in the Junior Rovers in creditable indeed. They had to fight B.E.S.T. twice to win their laurels. But they were full value for it. Their main difficulty, as a club side, is to field the same team regularly. Their players cannot get away from their offices on week-days as often as they are called upon to do so. In consequence they have to change their players very frequently, which not only weakens the combination but makes team-work difficult.

This is one of the reasons why many people suggest that we should go back to the Standard Time of the war period. That means take the clock forward by an hour which will allow reasonable time for recreation both to players and spectators. Once I had a talk with Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, our Health Minister, about it. He approves of the idea wholly. But the public must agitate for the change. Then only would the Government bow down to the demand.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO B.E.S.T.

The B.E.S.T. fared well too. I expect them to fare much better next season. Now that their new General Manager, Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy has evinced personal interest in the team it may be hoped that greater support and encouragement will be forthcoming in the future. Needless to add that without these it is impossible to build up a side worth looking at. The Tramway used to have a good side in the past. And there is no reason why they should not have one in the future.

I was rather disappointed to see that the crowd was not as large as it used to be a few years ago. Since the communal disturbances appeared on the scene, sport had a very hard time in the north of the city. Now to bring the crowd back again, it is exceedingly necessary,—nay, imperative,—that the gate-charges should be as low as possible. This policy, advocated by me for many years, has paid the W.I.F.A. well during the last two seasons. If it is followed at Parel, I do not see any reason why it should not succeed. In fact, with the economic depression already in our midst, it is high time the fleeing policy is given up. If lower charges pay less in the beginning, they are sure to more than make up in the long run. It must be remembered the bigger the crowd the greater the interest in the competitions.

HOCKEY AT COOPERAGE

Just before the closure of the foot-ball season, the advent of hockey was heralded at the Cooperage. I paid a visit to the old venue on Sunday last and was agreeably surprised to see the fine condition of the ground. The B.P.H.A. ground staff has certainly made a good job of it. Of course the

surface cannot stand in comparison with the old B.P.H.A. ground at Churchgate. How is it possible to turn an ancient soccer field into a billiard table that the Churchgate ground within a month? It will take months of doing up before it can be anything like the old one.

But it is not as bad as some critics are trying to make it out. It is a bit slower owing to the different variety of grass. But it was not bumpy. Having regard to the fact that it is only the beginning of the season, the players, particularly from Maharashtra, fared remarkably well. When they get on their strides as the season progresses I am sure we shall see some really good hockey.

WELL-PATRONIZED

There was a fairly large crowd present to the collection of nearly six hundred rupees by four annas and ten annas shows how well the games were patronised by the fans. I was rather disappointed to note that the member's stand was very thinly populated. The same old story as we find during the soccer season. The people who rush to join the sporting associations as members have little interest in the game! I hope, however, that this portion of the stands will be better patronized as the season progresses.

Nevertheless it was gratifying to see the Eastern stands—yes, stands have been put up on that side too—pretty well crowded. So the fear that the regular patrons of the Churchgate ground would not make the journey to the Cooperage owing to longer distance has been quickly dissipated. I have no doubt they will flock in larger numbers as days pass by.

INTER-PROVINCIAL IN BOMBAY?

I hear that there is every possibility of the Inter-Provincial Tournament being held at the Cooperage this season. It seems that Bengal will be unable to stage it for some reason or other. In that case Bombay is likely to be asked by the I.H.F. to hold the baby for them again. The B.P.H.A. will not mind obliged the parent body but they will want an assurance

that thereby their claim for staging the competition in 1952 will not be prejudiced. Really speaking it should be strengthened, as the B.P.H.A. has always come to the rescue of the I.H.F. of course all this talk is unofficial. Credence has, however, been given to it owing to the fact that Bengal declined to stage the All-India Olympic Games next February although they themselves had asked for it. We are bound to hear of it one way or the other ere long.

NATIONAL SPORTS CLUB MAKING HEADWAY

Rumour has it that the National Sports Club of India has already collected thirty-four lakhs of rupees. No doubt the magic names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our beloved Prime Minister and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, his highly respected Deputy, have done the trick. So the Nehru Stadium at Delhi is as good as a 'fait accompli'.

At this rate the Sirdar Stadium at Mahalaxmi may also blossom forth in the near future.

Who says there is no money in this country? The above fact gives proof positive of the wealth in the land.

We need more and more money for providing playing fields and running tracks and other amenities which facilitate the progress of sport. Money is also needed in a large measure for giving expert coaching and scientific training to all our youngsters. We need more money for sending our sporting teams to different parts of the country and to foreign lands for gaining experience.

Unfortunately we have no money for all this. Few people come forward to help such necessary projects. If the National Sports Club of India succeed in providing such amenities in a fair degree it will earn the sincere gratitude of all the sportsmen and well-wishers of sport in this country.

B. P. O. A.'S DEMAND

I hear that the B. P. O. A. has demanded full control of the stadium to be built by N. S. C. I. in Bombay. If they are allowed to do so they hope to speed up the progress of athletics, cycling, etc., by leaps and bounds. We can well appreciate their desire and their ambition. But they have done little so far to merit this trust. Despite their long participation in international competitions, they have exhibited very progress. In fact their popularity is on the wane.

A lot of spade-work will have to be done before athletics gain any special favour from the public at large. I hope the ensuing all-India Olympic Games will give a good fillip to this branch of sport. It rests with the rulers of this Association to find ways and means to popularise the games on this side of India.

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Negroes And Heredity

QUESTION OF RACIAL INFERIORITY

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

A READER, MR. SOUTHWOLD, has sent me four questions concerning Negroes, which are sufficiently interesting to answer publicly. He wants my answers "in order to settle a heated argument on racial superiority." I tried to answer some of them in greater detail in my book "Heredity and Politics" published in 1938, and although this is out of date in several respects, he will find more information there. "1. the shape of the Negro's skull more closely similar to that of Neanderthal man, than that of the white races?" he asks. Neanderthal man is the name given to a group of human or sub-human races which have been extinct nearly a hundred thousand years. They used tools and fire, but did not produce any art, so far as we know and were rather more ape-like than modern man.

The first point to make is that the white "races" have very different skull shapes. For example Swedes and Sicilians, mostly narrow, long and narrow heads, while Swiss have short and broad ones, and there are intermediate of all grades. The dark races of Africa are equally different though round-headed races of Negro are rarer than round-headed Europeans. We certainly cannot speak of the skull-shape of Negroes.

Neanderthal men had large heads, but they were flat. The foreheads sloped back and there were huge bony ridges over the eyes. Negroes, perhaps resemble them in having broad noses, but this is almost certainly an adaptation to a warm climate. The air entering the lungs is more efficiently warmed when the nose is narrow. Australian aborigines have skulls which resemble the Neanderthal people to a slight degree. The African Negroes have not though one can pick out Negroes or white men with receding foreheads. It is worth pointing out that in one respect at least the Negroes are about the least ape-like of the human races. They have the least hair. If Mr. Southwold's opponents bring evolution into the argument, it might be worth quoting Darwin's remark:

"It is impossible to see a Negro and not feel kindly towards him."

L. Q. Tests

"Is the I. Q. of the average Negro lower than that of the average white? If so, is there any connection between this and the shape of his skull?" The answer is that practically nothing is known about the "intelligence quotients" of African people. A lot has been done with American Negroes, who, of course, mostly have some white ancestry. Their average intelligence quotient is well below that of whites. Fortunately, we know pretty well why this is so. Several million American army recruits were given intelligence tests in 1917. In each state the whites did better than the Negroes. But the Negroes in the northern states did about as well as the whites in the southern ones, and for example, the Negroes of Ohio beat the whites of Arkansas. The differences between Negroes and whites are of the same sort as those between whites, who have had more opportunities of education and those who have had fewer ones.

On a West Indian island, where a number of poor whites lived in much the same conditions as Negroes, Davenport and Steggerda found that each race did better, on an average, on some tests. There is every reason to think that most of the difference found are due to upbringing. But it is quite likely that if white and Negro children were brought up in the same orphanage, the Negroes might turn out a little better, on the average, in tests involving music. A little worse in those involving mathematics. Unfortunately, nobody has tried the experiment.

Skull shape (apart from extremes due to disease) is quite unconnected with intelligence among Europeans, and if there are any differences in average intellectual capacity (that is to say intellectual performance in the same environment) between whites and Negroes, it is most unlikely that they have anything to do with skull shape.

"Is there a scientific basis for the

SOVIET REACTION!



Andreï Vishinsky in front row (with glasses on), when Yugoslavia won a seat on the United Nations' Security Council.

colour bar, in that the coloured races (and particularly the Negroes) are of inferior stock to the whites? What is an inferior stock? Seven hundred years ago, the Moorish writer, Saïd, of Toledo, wrote of the French, English and other tribes living north of the Pyrenees: "They are of great stature and of a white colour, but they lack all sharpness of wit and penetration of intellect." At the time when he wrote trigonometry was taught in Toledo, but in Oxford the course of geometry required stopped at the proposition that the two angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal while a king who could sign his name was called "Beau-lere" (good writer). So Saïd had as good a case for regarding my ancestors as an "inferior race" as I have for so regarding Negroes.

Climate Tells

There is, however, probably a case for regarding Negroes as an "inferior stock" in special circumstances. They are well adapted to their own climate, and fairly resistant to its diseases. But they are particularly liable to a variety of lung diseases in our climate. There is just as good a reason, however, for regarding whites as an "inferior stock" in West Africa. White men die there in conditions under which most Negroes survive.

It must be remembered in this connection that the South African Negroes are so different racially from the West Africans that some anthropologists call them Negroids. They are probably adapted to the climate of the country in which they live, possibly better so than the whites.

"Is there any evidence for saying

that the Negro races will never (or not within, say, the next two thousand years) be able to equal the intellectual achievements of the whites, assuming they are not denied facilities for doing so?" My answer is, "read the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' of which you can get a translation in the 'Everyman' series. Read out a page of this book, substituting Kavirodo for Kent, Mere Mere for Merca, and so on. You will find that Offa and Penda were as blood-thirsty ruffians as Dingsan or Mselikatse, though to find the equal of Chaka you would perhaps have to choose Hitler. When you have read your paper, ask your opponent whether he thinks that within a thousand years these bloodthirsty savages could produce some of the world's finest literature and architecture, and within thirteen hundred years some of the world's greatest science."

I see no reason why the Negroes should not surpass European achievements within a few centuries. They have remained backward for a variety of reasons. One is the great difficulty of communications in a continent most of which is covered by deserts or by tropical forests. Another is the frequency of chronic diseases which do not kill quickly, but may turn a whole people into invalids. When these and other difficulties are overcome, we do not know what the Africans will do for mankind. Whether their contributions to civilisation will be as great as those of Europe and Asia (Mr. Southwold might remind his opponent that the religion which most Englishmen profess was founded by an Asiatic who is said to have spent part of his infancy in Africa) no one can say. But I am pretty sure that they will be substantial.

INDIA XI AGAINST COMMONWEALTH

Lack Of Attacking Bowlers May Tip Scales

THE Indian team for the first unofficial test being played at Delhi from November 11 to 15 represents the weakest bowling combination the three-man selection committee could put in the field.

On paper we have six recognised bowlers—five of whom have bowled in the Tests on behalf of India: Dattu Phadker, C. S. Nayudu, C. T. Sarwate, Lala Amarnath, Vijay Hazare and Hiralal Gawkwad. But of these not a single could be called an attacking bowler, except Gawkwad who has yet to bowl in a big match on a turf wicket.

There can be no quarrel with the committee for selecting Phadker, Amarnath and Hazare who walk into the side on their batting strength alone.

But the return of C. S. Nayudu to the Indian team is one of the major surprises sprung by the committee. For this once great all-rounder without whom no Indian team could be said to be complete, is not even the shadow of the slow spin bowler he used to be; his batting, despite his 89 runs in the Bombay Eleven's second innings against the Commonwealth Team, does not inspire confidence, while it is only his work in the slips that has remained any-

BY
G. B. MALKANI

where near his old form. The selection of Sarwate also appears to be based on past performances rather than on present form, unless of course the committee has chosen him for his batting.

While bringing in C. S. Nayudu and Sarwate, the Committee have obviously failed to consider the claims of three good bowlers in left arm Nyalchand, S. P. Gupta and Ghulam Ahmed, who are all in a better shape than Nayudu and Sarwate.

Because left-arm Gawkwad has been selected it does not follow that there is no room for another left-hander. For while both Gawkwad and Nyalchand bowl with the wrong arm, they are two different types of bowlers. Nyalchand bowls at a much slower pace and spins the ball considerably compelling the batsman to have a go at him and make mistakes.

PLAYING FOR A DRAW?

How well S. P. Gupta bowled when



A B-29 'Flying Fortress', flying tanker, on top is, shown refueling a B-50 Superfortress by means of a telescopic metal tube. This new system makes it possible to refuel long-range bombers and fighters at a faster fuel-flow rate and at higher altitudes.

playing for the Indian Universities XI against the tourists is not hidden from the selectors while to ignore Ghulam Ahmed's ability to bowl perfectly-pitched and well directed off-spinners is like playing for a draw before the match was commenced.

The inclusion of at least two of these three in the place of C. S. Nayudu or Sarwate or Polly Umrigar

would have given the Indian team that measure of bowling variety which would have made this strong Commonwealth combination fight for runs.

I may mention here that the tourists, without under-estimating the opposition they are going to meet in the "tests", are confidently ex-

(Continued On Page 60)

CITY & SUBURBS

Hindu: Kartak Vad 8, 2006
Muslim: Mohurram 21, 1389
Parsi: Khordad 12, 1319
Sunrise: 6-45 a.m. Sunset 6-1 p.m.
Hightide: 04-48, 16-40.
Lowtide: 11-38, 22-38.

MILLS MAZDOOR SABHA: "Unemployment Benefit Day" rally, at Kamgar Maldan, 5-30 p.m.
KANARA STEAMER-PASSENGER WELFARE COMMITTEE: Meeting at Cama Hall, 4 p.m.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting at Gandhi Chowk, Ville Parle, 8 a.m. Mr B. G. Kher, will preside.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEETING: To consider the report of the Homoeopathic Inquiry Committee, at Blavat-sky Lodge, 4-30 p.m.

SINDHI HINDU SEVA SAMITI: Meeting at 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mr. Jajramdas Daulatram, will attend, 4 p.m.

Y. M. C. A.: Wodehouse Road Branch, Sunday Morning Concert, 11-30 a.m.

NEW LOCK HOSPITAL: Dramatic performance at Excelsior, in aid of Masina Hospital.

LLOYD'S RECREATION GROUND: Parade of Army Units, will be inspected by Lt.-Gen. Maharaj Sri Rajendrasinhji, 8-45 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Mr. J. P. I. Shenoy, I. C. S., General Manager of the B. E. S. T. will speak on "Our City's Transport" at Greens Hotel, on Monday, the 14th Nov., at 6-15 p.m. p.m.

AT YOU TODAY: Under the auspices of YOU, Dr. Navinkumar Dalal will speak on "Peace Time Uses of Atomic Energy" (with filmic demonstration, at BEST CONFERENCE HALL, 6-15 p.m. today (Monday).

'BY 1951' BALLET



'By 1951', a ballet presented by the Indian National Theatre Association on the food problem—self-sufficiency in food by 1951. The ballet will be shown on Monday night before Pt. Nehru and selected guests at the Government House in aid of Kashmir funds.

Pandemonium In Police Court

BOMBAY, Saturday. Pandemonium prevailed in the compound of the Esplanade Police Station, yesterday, when an under-trial prisoner Sarwar Bahadur Khan, assaulted a Police constable, while he was being removed to the lock-up from a Black Maria carrying under-trials.

It is stated that Sarwar resented his being asked to march down to the lock-up and got infuriated when he was forced to leave the van.

When the police found him a tough proposition, it is learnt, they tried to pacify him, but he is said to have lost his temper even more and struck a constable who was endeavouring to grapple with him.

More policemen came on the scene and Sarwar was overpowered and soon tamed into submission.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

BOMBAY—A
244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vijay Karandikar (Bhajan) 7-40 A. J. K. Karyakram 7-45 Ameer Husain (Tabla our Gat Tora) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sharadaben and Party (Gujarati Garbigeets) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. As in Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang 12-50 Gujarati Geet Lalit by Amritlal 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Listeners' classical requests: by Lawrence Clarke.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s), 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Prabha Phadke Light Marathi songs 5-15 Ameer Husain (Tabla par Gat Tora) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Narayanrao Vyas (Purba Dhanashree) 7-0 Air Quartet (Dhun Kafi) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Rambhau Gulavani (Marwa) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Sunday Night at Ten.

BOMBAY—B
353 m. (850 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Narayanrao Vyas (Ramkali) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Prabha Phadke Light Marathi songs. 353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. Film songs 12-0 p.m. Lakshmi Jadhav (Gaud Sarang) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Abdus Salam (Ghasal) 1-10 Vijay Karandikar (Shudha Sarang) 1-30 Air Quartet (Lankadhar Sarang) 1-50 Rambhau Gulavani (Sur Malhar).

353 m. (850 kc/s), 41.44 m. from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m., 61.98 m. (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammal 6-0 Abdus Salam (Geets) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Prabha Phadke (Light Marathi songs) 8-30 Lakshmi Jadhav (Kaval Maluha Kesara) 9-0 Sharadaben and Party (Garbi-geet) 9-15 Vijay Karandikar (Behagda) 9-30 Swar Mudrika 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Classical and instrumental music: Presented by Lakshmi Jadhav, Vyas, Gulavani and Husain.

BARODA
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Alap Todi (Sitar) 7-40 Physical Jerks 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadarayan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Songs from Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Baburao Kadam (Sitar) 6-20 Manisha GaJJar (G. Geeto) 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Variety 7-15 Baburao Kadam (Sitar) 7-30 Manisha GaJJar (G. Geeto) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad (G. Rasool Anbal (Thumri) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Balwantra Bhatt (Bageshree Kanada) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Special composition of Sindhu, Khambavati and Tilak Kamod 9-30 Balwantra Bhatt (Tappa Jhinjhoti Rasana rom rom jo hoti).

AHMEDABAD
326.1 m. (820 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-45 Hindol 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Namsmaran 6-30 Major Bhaio Mate

WARS HAVE BENEFITTED MEDICAL SCIENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Bombay Medical Congress is unique in the sense that it had brought the civil and the military sides of the medical profession on a common platform", observed Dr. R. N. Cooper, inaugurating the seventh annual session of the Congress at Sunderbail Hall, this morning. A large and distinguished gathering of the city medics was present on the occasion.

Dr. Cooper said that the last two world wars had benefitted medical progress in general and the medical profession of Bombay—in particular. After the first war, the profession in Bombay benefitted by the fact that the I.M.S. tradition was broken. The I.M.S. officers were called to the front and their places were taken by members of the independent profession. The public soon realised that these civilian physicians and surgeons were as good and in many respects even better than the I.M.S. officers. The lesson learnt in the war were applied to peace-time problems. Their knowledge of "shock" also improved, and blood transfusion became a commonplace routine procedure. The problem of prophylaxis against tetanus was also successfully tackled.

However, when the second world war broke out, continued Dr. Cooper, the close cooperation between the civil and the military side of medicine was not maintained, and England showed a lack of preparedness for a war of such immense magnitude. Some benefits however accrued to the medical profession as the war progressed. The Sulfa group of drugs and Penicillin had been the two biggest contributions of the war towards the conquest of infection. Another big achievement was the successful handling of those injured in body or mind. This had led to a revolutionary change in medical practice. Practitioner had come to realise the tremendous influence of psychic factors on somatic conditions. Psycho-Somatic medicine had come to stay. The speaker believed that with a better understanding of the psychic factor many patients will be saved from meaningless operations.

THE BIRTH

Dr. Cooper affirmed that during the second war the medical profession in Bombay had benefitted by the fact that Brigadier Cameron had brought the civil and military medical men together. This was how the medical Congress was born in Bombay seven years back.

Dr. Cooper stressed that every medical man must remain a student all his life. In Bombay the opportunities for post-graduate study were scarce. He however believed that the medical conference were veritable post-graduate courses. It was highly regrettable that in spite of the medical profession of the city had not taken advantage of the varied fare offered by these conferences to refresh their knowledge in various branches of Medicine. Several medical men had kept away from the Congress for the simple reason that it was started by English military officers. This was an undesirable attitude so far as the science was concerned.

During the morning session of the conference several papers on important medical subjects were read by well-known doctors.

Dr. B. B. Yodh welcomed the delegates.

D.M.R.E. AND M. COM. EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday

The following candidates have passed D.M.R.E. examination held by the University of Bombay:

Both the candidates (Messrs Shridhar S. Kaidare and Anant R. Deshpande) have passed the examination.

M.COM.

The following candidates have passed the M.Com. examination: Nos.—3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 14 15 16 17 19 20.

7-0 Harjivandas Joshi (Geeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Champakali Nayak 7-45 Poetry-reading in Gujarati by Balmukund Dave 8-0 Harjivandas Joshi (Geeto) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E).

SMUGGLED GOLD HIDDEN IN BODY

Test Case Of Arab Who Arrived By 'Dwarka'

BOMBAY, Saturday. Trial began today in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bellal Bin Saad, one of the 70 Arabs, who were arrested on board a ship in one of the city docks in September last, for smuggling gold into the city from a foreign country. This is supposed to be a test case, the decision in which may apply to the rest of the 69 accused.

According to the prosecution, accused Bellal was one of a group of Arabs who arrived in Bombay on September 26 last by the B.I.S.N. ship "Dwarka". The ship berthed in the Victoria Dock and the Arabs disembarked on shed No. 15 of that dock.

Prior to the arrival of the ship the Customs authorities had received private information that the Arab passengers on the ship were carrying gold, concealed in private parts of their bodies. Acting on this information, a few Custom officers kept a vigil, and on the arrival of the ship separated all the Arabs from the rest of the passengers, and removed them to the St. George's Hospital for examination. An X-Ray examination revealed that 70 of them had some heavy substance hidden in their rectum. They were operated on, and a substantial amount of gold was extracted from their bodies.

Denis Joseph Leitner, Senior Inspector of the Customs and the first prosecution witness in the case, stated in the course of his evidence that he was one of the Customs officers, who had helped in removing the Arabs from the ship to the hospital, where they were X-rayed by Dr. N. S. B. Rege, a Radiologist, and Dr. N. S. Galtonde. The screen results indicated some heavy substance in the rectum. They were then taken in the Operation Theatre.

Each was operated on, and a bundle was removed from the rectum. The bundle was in the shape of a sausage, containing seven bars of gold, each

weighing ten tolas. The bundle was tied in a rubber balloon which, when separated from the body was badly soiled.

Witness stated that the accused had admitted that he had no permit from the Reserve Bank to import gold from any foreign country.

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, counsel for the accused, contended that the offence being committed on board a ship registered in India, the sanction of the local government was necessary for launching the prosecution.

The Public Prosecutor Mr. N. K. Petigara, however, pointed out to the satisfaction of Mr. Coelho that the ship was registered in London and not in India, and therefore, the prosecution was in perfect order.

Dr. Rege and Mr. A. Hingoria, Inspector, Special Police Establishment, Government of India, Bombay, were the two other witnesses to be examined.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Further hearing was adjourned till November 18.

WATCHMAN DIES OF WOUNDS

Dilwar Hussain Makbul Ali, the watchman of the Garment Cleaning Works' Factory at Dongars Road, Gamdevi who was assaulted by Mahadeo Ramchandra with a stone on Thursday last, died in the K.E.M. Hospital last evening. Mahadeo has been taken into custody by the police.

WOMAN'S BODY IN WELL

The Ghatkopar Police at 1-30 last night, recovered the dead body of a young woman which was floating in the well in the compound of Khumbhar Chawl. The body identified as that of Kamlabai who was a kept mistress of a man residing in the Chawl, but the circumstances in which she met her death is not yet known and the police are making further investigations.

BOMBAY RACES

PUNTERS HAVE ANOTHER
BAD DAY AT MAHALUXMI

Quicksand Romps Home

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THE Judge summoned the Photo-finish twice again today at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the second day of the winter meeting was put through.

At first in the opening event, he called for the print and later at mid-way programme the camera was consulted to verify the minor placings in the first division of the Lahore Plate. Punters had sad experience to narrate today as only a solitary public choice, Quicksand, materialised during the day.

The sprint Rutlam Plate fell to a new-comer City Gates, a four-year-old English colt by Dentarius out of Destina and in spite of running in patches, he spared 1 1/4 lengths from greatly fancied Paper King. Trainer Meherjee has him in his charge and I will not be surprised if he repeats his success.

Quicksand had a poor lot to beat when convincingly making the main event his own for the second time and he leaves no doubt as to his ability to complete the hat-trick. Mr. Karaka's Plotilla, runner-up put an appreciative display.

Purtusinh who scored a double on the opening day scored another today through the medium of Quicksand and Gold Legion and Amir Ahmed also steered home two winners, True Love and Desert Kid.

The treble event pool was not quite easy to solve. There were only 18 successful tickets each of which returned Rs. 4,172-8-0.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

THE LAHORE PLATE Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs
Messrs A. R. Chinoy and Jal H. Mehta's TRUE LOVE 8-12 A.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 30secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98, Places Rs. 31, Rs. 19 and Rs. 32.

Winner trained by Rylands.
THE MEERUT PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's DESERT KID 9-2 A. Ahmed

Mr. Abid H. Doctor's NAVROZE 8-7 P. Khade

M/s Prem Nath and M. Gokul Chand's KICKSHAW 8-8 Damodar

Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's IJJAT 9-1 Medhe

Not run: Kotidhwaj, Abdel, Rohini, Ma Cherrie.

Won by Nk 1 1/2 length 1/2 length. Time: 1min. 31secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 44, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 32.

Winner trained by Raymond.
THE LAHORE PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's KAMMU 8-12 S. Chavan

Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WILLOW STREAM 8-12 J. Bhonsle

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's WHIRLPOOL 8-12 Duffy

Maharaja of Idar's TINKER BELL 8-12 Whiteside

Not run: Tabassum, Florida, Christie Darling.

Won by Nk, 2 1/2 lengths, Nk. Time: 1min. 17 4/5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13.

Winner trained by Maj. Jadhav.
THE RUTLAM PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. B. R. Bald's CITY GATES 8-8 Hanumansingh

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 9-0 P. Khade

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's COUP DETAT 7-8 Shalkh

M/s Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedboy's ZAM ZAM 8-3 Kheemsingh

All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 15 1/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 87, Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 16.

Winner trained by Meherjee.
THE C. H. MALONE PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 9-2 Medhe

Mr. Anantram J. Shah's GAME BID 8-1 Sk. Ahmed

Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 7-13 Devaney

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's SPRING CHICKEN 8-7 Kadam

All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/4 length, 2nd.

Time: 1min. 43secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70, Places Rs. 28, Rs. 35 and Rs. 46.

Winner trained by Ferguson.
THE H. C. CLIFTON PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's QUICKSAND 8-11 Purtusinh

Mr. D. P. Karaka's PLOTILLA 8-0 S. Chavan

Miss G. K. Mamajiwalia's JAWAHIR 8-12 Kheemsingh

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-8 Duffy

Not run: Ramal, Little John.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 length.

Time: 1min. 42 4/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 23.

Winner trained by H. McQuade.
THE PURANDHAR PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

The Raja of Jaspur's GOLD LEGION 8-12 Purtusinh

M/s A. S. Motabhooy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 8-2 Damodar

M/s Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedboy's SON OF A GUN 8-8 Kheemsingh

M/s Minoo H. Mistry and A. K. Shah's HIKMET 8-2 K. Hassan

All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 130, Places Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.

Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

"TIMES" SHIELD
CRICKETBombay University Playing
C.C.I. In Weekend Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The first round matches in the "Times of India" Cricket Shield Senior and Junior Division were played according to schedule and will be continued on Sunday November 13.

The following were the scores:—
SENIOR DIVISION

TRADE MARKS C.C.: T. B. Vinod c Nanik b Ramchand 4, M. P. Thakur c Ramchand b Nanik 0, A. C. Raiker c Bhide b Gawaskar 31, G. S. Wagh lbw Golwalla 10, M. S. Naik b Gawaskar 33, B. T. Ahir c Bhide b Gawaskar 1, R. Khan c Bhide b Gawaskar 1, G. P. Shastri lbw Ramchand 12, K. S. Mani b Gawaskar 0, R. N. Mehta not out 0, Abdul Rehman b Ramchand 0, Extras 5, Total 97.
BOWLING ANALYSIS: G. S. Ramchand 3 for 13; G. Nanik 1 for 8; M. P. Golwalla 1 for 14; S. M. Phatarford 0 for 6; R. V. Gawaskar 5 for 21; Marketkar 0 for 30.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST S.C.: B. Mansukhani batting 4, Phatarford b Raiker 0, rest to bat, Total (for 1 wkt.) 4.

JUNIOR DIVISION

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" S.C.: "B" 91 for 3 (K. G. Lelewalla 33, Narsi 2 for 26) vs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE C.C.

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA S.C.: 122 (Mobedjina 4 for 21, Phatarpekar 5 for 42) vs. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK C.C.

FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL C.C.: 185 for 5 (Bendre 77 batting Hattangadi 45) vs. HEATLEY AND GRESHAM C.C.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA S.C.: 209 (M. Bhavé 111, Tandle 6 for 40); KAMALA MILLS S.C. 3 for 0.

KOHINOOR MILLS S.C.: "B" 81 (G. Pereira 32, Tarapore 7 for 37); COX AND KINGS C.C. 16 for 0.

INCOME TAX S.C.: (69 for 4) vs. LEVER S.C.

CLUB-CRICKET

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA: K. C. Ibrahim c Mashruwalla b Govadia 0, M. M. Amersey c Korgaonkar 37, Ram Prakash c Mashruwalla b Govadia 2, J. S. Lawyer c Mashruwalla b Korgaonkar 49, V. L. Manjrekar b Govadia 29, V. N. Rajji batting 29, Gajendrasinh c Mashruwalla b Korgaonkar 11, J. A. Dadyseth batting 9, S. V. Divecha, R. V. Arte and V. K. Jhaveri to bat, Total (for six wks.) 166.

BOWLING: B. J. Govadia 3 for 53; V. M. Kothare 0 for 27; C. S. Korgaonkar 3 for 34; V. V. Joshi 0 for 30; H. M. Dadachanji 0 for 19; K. C. Mashruwalla 0 for 21.

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES' S.C.: 57 for 2 decl. beat BOMBAY TELEPHONE C.C. 41 (Haldipur 5 for 1, Kulkarni 2 for 4).

GREAVES COTTON S.C.: 79 for 7 dec. (T. V. Raiker 3 for 23) drew with VULCAN INSURANCE C.C. 50 for 4.

JOHN BRIGHT C.C.: 128 for 9 decl. (A. Siganporia 43, D. B. Zack 33, Harscastle 3 for 38) drew with BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" 87 for 9 (R. S. Irani 5 for 27, D. B. Zack 3 for 30).

LLOYDS BANK C.C.: 105 drew with CANTEN S.C. 74 for 4.

ORDNANCE C.C.: 56 (J. K. Dubash 5 for 17, D. R. Sethna 3 for 19) lost to GRAHAMS TRADING C.C. 63 (Lekhraj 4 for 17, Yadgir 5 for 35).

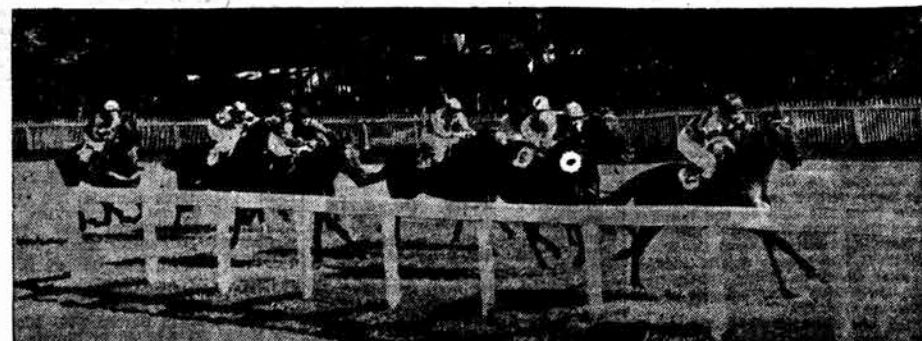


THE RUTLAM PLATE:—(6 furlongs). City Gates 1, Paper King 2, Coup D'Etat 3.



THE MEERUT PLATE:—(7 furlongs). Desert Kid 1, Navroze 2, Kickshaw 3.

Ahmed
Mrs N E D Pandole's TOPFLIGHT 8-12 Jagdish
Mr A K Shah's CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-12 Kheemsingh
Mr C A Murad's PADHUMA 8-12 Kasbekar
Not run: Salamat.
Won by Nk, Nk 4 l.
Time: 1min. 17secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: Buckley.
THE PURANDHAR PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.
Mrs P Ryland's SUMMER LIGHT-NING 7-13 Argade
M/s J D Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 7-12 Kadam
Mr. Hasam Khan's D. DAY 8-10 J. Bhonsle
Mr K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 9-0 Sk. Ahmed
Not run: Phose Again.



THE LAHORE PLATE DIV. I:—Horses encountering the bend Kammu with Chavan up in the lead. Willow Stream is lying third but finished second. Kammu won by one and a half length.

TOURISTS PILE UP 608 FOR 8 WKTS

Dropped Catches Tell Their Tale

NEW DELHI Nov. 12, (P. T. I.)

AT the end of the second days play in the first test against India today, the Commonwealth team placed themselves in an unassailable position, having made 608 runs with two wickets still in hand. The attendance in the afternoon today exceeded twenty thousand.

Consolidating the excellent start they had on the opening day, thanks to a century each by "Jock" Livingston and Norman Oldfield, the Tourists batsmen maintained the scoring rate of a run a minute and added 324 runs in five hours today at the cost of six wickets.

Oldfield who had two "lives" yesterday had two more today before his dogged and orthodox innings of 151 was rounded off by Hazare in the morning.

The play after the lunch interval was marked by a bright but brief knock by Worrell who excelled in grace, timing and footwork. He hit up fifty-eight runs including seven fours in 70 minutes before he fell to the new ball off Phadkar.

The last hour of the day's play saw the fall of two more wickets but not before they added 75 runs to the tea total. Nayudu got this second wicket of the day when he had Cecil Pepper caught in the slips by Phadkar.

A few minutes before stumps were drawn Sarwate beat Ray Smith with a deep offbreak. Pettiford was the third man to cross the fifty mark, apart from the two centurians, Livingston and Oldfield, and remained unbeaten with 65.

Misfortune seemed to dog the Indian team the skipper, Vijay Merchant injured his left palm while stopping a hard pull of Worrell's bat. His effective participation will be determined by the result of an x-ray examination today. His younger brother Uday Merchant who got into the side in the place of injured Amarnath has pulled his leg muscle. Joshi and a Delhi player, Lakshmi-chand, fielded today as substitutes for the disabled brothers.

The game started on a quiet note and the bowling was in charge of Phadkar and C. S. Nayudu. Freer obtained two singles and a two off Phadkar but was definitely uncomfortable against Nayudu who sent down two maiden overs. Nayudu was bowling exceedingly well from the pavilion end and beat Freer often.

Oldfield obtained five runs when Adhikari overthrew to the ropes as the batsman stole a single off Phadkar. He pulled Phadkar again for a three and registered the third century of the innings after it had lasted five hours and twenty minutes.

Hazare was then brought on in the place of Phadkar while Nayudu continued to bowl from the pavilion end, determined to exploit the uneasiness on the part of Freer against his bowling.

It was again a tale of missed catches. Oldfield who had two "lives" yesterday was lucky again to survive two chances this morning.

When the total was 320 and his individual score was 131, Uday Merchant missed an easy catch at second slip off Hazare.

In the next over Umrigar, fielding at mid-on failed to hold a high catch as Oldfield hooked Nayudu. Oldfield celebrated his escape with a drive to the ropes off the same bowler.

With a single off Sarwate, Oldfield recorded his individual 150, the result of six and a half hours stay. Soon Hazare beat him completely with a splendid low offbreak with the last ball of his over (352-3-151). His score included 14 fours and one five, though marred by four easy chances, at 5, 19, 131 and 133. Worrell was the next man in. Worrell attempted two big hits to the leg off Nayudu and both times he missed. In his next over he drove through the cover and again glanced him to the

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH TEAM (FIRST INNINGS)

Oldfield b Hazare	151
Livingston b Phadkar	123
Alley b Nayudu	44
Freer c and b C. S. Nayudu	51
Worrell b Phadkar	58
Holt c Umrigar b Phadkar	33
Pettiford (batting)	65
Pepper c Phadkar b Nayudu	38
Ray Smith b Sarwate	32
Tribe (not out)	1
Extras (byes, 7; leg byes 5)	12
Total (for eight wickets)	608
Fall of wickets:	
1 for 226, 2 for 284, 3 for 352, 4 for 414, 5 for 440, 6 for 479, 7 for 545 and 8 for 606.	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	42	5	169	3
Hazare	39	8	78	1
Umrigar	5	0	38	0
Gaekwad	26	7	61	0
C. S. Nayudu	57	7	194	3
C. T. Sarwate	21	3	44	1
Adhikari	2	0	12	0

ropes and lunch time saw the score board read 393 for 3 wickets.

Sarwate bowled from the road end and Freer and Worrell obtained a single each in the over. In the next over also they scored a single each off Nayudu. Freer with two more singles raised his score to 48 and the side's total to 399.

Amidst cheers from the galleries, Worrell hooked Nayudu for a run to register 400 runs of the visitors' innings after seven and a quarter hours play. With two singles off Nayudu and Sarwate, Freer reached his fifty which included four fours. He had then been at the crease for two hours and fifteen minutes.

Worrell pulled Nayudu to the leg and Vijay Merchant fielding at square leg in trying to stop the ball hurt his hand. He returned to the pavilion and Joshi came out of field.

Worrell hitting Nayudu all round the wicket in the next over scored two boundaries, a two and a single. Nayudu got his first victim of the day when he brought off an excellent return catch to dismiss Freer for 51 (414-4-51).

The exit of Freer, who had never been comfortable against the Holkar bowler, brought in the other West Indian Jack Holt.

Worrell reached his fifty with a single off Nayudu. His 50 made in an hour, included seven fours.

Hazare who was acting as India's skipper in Merchant's absence from the field took the new ball at 436 and himself operated from the pavilion end while Phadkar continued to bowl from the other end.

The new ball was almost immediately effective for Phadkar shattered Worrell's wicket with the first ball of his over (440-5-58).

Phadkar was bowling inswingers and offbreaks which disconcerted the batsmen. He had a leg trap of three and two slips and only one fielder each at mid-off and mid-on when Pettiford came in to bat.

Hazare was operating from the pavilion end and the batsmen were not much troubled by him. The pair added 39 runs in half an hour, when Holt in attempting to hook Phadkar mistimed and skied the ball. Umrigar fielding at short-leg brought off a spectacular catch after covering a lot of ground to dismiss the West Indian for 33 (479-6-33).

Kanti Shah And Dolly Nazir Monopolise C.C.I. Swimming

MORE RECORDS SHATTERED IN WESTERN INDIA GALA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Eleventh Annual Swimming Gala of the Cricket Club of India concluded tonight covering two of Western India's leading swimmers—Kanti Shah and Miss Dolly Nazir—with personal glory. Both Kanti and Dolly won every event they entered for, and in most of them they created new records for the meet. Conducted on most efficient scale, which left nothing to be desired, this year's gala was particularly noteworthy by the support it received from supporters of swimming and competitors alike.

With the backstroke as his main asset, Kanti won, in addition to the Western India 400 yards freestyle championship, the 100 yards backstroke and the 75 yards medley, establishing new timing in the 100 yards backstroke event.

The plain diving championship of Western India was successfully retained by young R. B. Ajaonkar, while the "baby" of the finalists, J. W. Smith, distinguished himself by coming a very close second to Ajaonkar.

Bombay's wonder swimmer, Dolly Nazir delighted the huge gathering by the ease and comfort with which she outclassed her opponents in each and every event tonight. Few thought if at all that Dolly would be able to add to her bag the plain diving championship of Western India, but the confidence with which Dolly executed each of the four dives, showed great determination of purpose, and Dolly has indeed a right to feel proud of today. The favourite for the title, Miss Ingrid Soitau was unfortunately not at her best this evening, and lost the championship purely because her entry on at least two occasions was very discouraging, and consequently her marks total must have suffered considerably.

Bombay's popular Governor, His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh presided and Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S EVENTS

100 YARDS FREESTYLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: I. Mansoor 1. K. Thanawalla 2. R. Sawoo 3. Time: 56.9 seconds.

400 YARDS FREESTYLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: K. N. Shah 1. S. R. Chandnani 2. K. P. Thakkar 3. Time: 5 minutes, 13.6 seconds.

200 YARDS BREASTSTROKE CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: J. J. Naigamwalla 1. A. S. Bharucha 2. J. Jhabvala 3. Time: 2 minutes, 44.2 seconds.

100 YARDS BACKSTROKE: K. N. Shah 1. R. Sawoo 2. S. C. Mehta 3. Time: 1 minute, 9.5 seconds. (K. Shah's timing of 1 minute, 8.2 seconds in the heat is a new record.)

100 YARDS BREASTSTROKE: A. S. Bharucha 1. J. J. Naigamwalla 2. H. Daruvala 3. Time: 1 minute, 15.7 seconds.

75 YARDS MEDLEY: K. N. Shah 1. I. Mansoor 2. R. Deane 3. Time: 46.9 seconds.

PLAIN DIVING CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: R. B. Ajaonkar (72.35 points) 1. J. W. Smith (67.55 points) 2. K. P. Thakkar (66 points) 3.

INTER-CLUB RELAY: Maccabi S. C. (D. Sopher, E. Meyer, R. Deane and I. Mansoor) 1. Gollwalla "A" (A. Lam, F. Shroff, A. Unwalla and K. Thanawalla) 3. Time: 1 minute 51.7 seconds.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 YARDS FREESTYLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: Dolly Nazir 1. Kumud Merchant 2. Nirmala Merchant 3. Time: 1 minute, 15.3 seconds.

400 YARDS BREASTSTROKE CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: Dolly Nazir 1. Nirmala Merchant 2. Pravinga Shroff 3. Time: 1 minute, 26.7 seconds.

75 YARDS MEDLEY: Dolly Nazir 1. Nirmala Merchant 2. Kumud Merchant 3. Time: 61.1 seconds.

PLAIN DIVING CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA: Dolly Nazir (65.4 points) 1. Ingrid Soitau (58.7 points) 2. Jennifer Robinson (52.9 points) 3.

Boys Events

100 YARDS FREESTYLE (under 16): S. N. Palgaonkar 1. S. Bajaj 2. N. M. Patel 3. Time: 1 minute, 3.4 seconds.

100 YARDS BACKSTROKE (un-

der 14): Isaac Joseph 1. A. Irani 2. D. Sampat 3. Time: 37.1 seconds (NEW MEET RECORD).

50 YARDS BACKSTROKE (under 14): D. N. Sampat 1. S. B. Bajaj 2. R. P. Palicha 3. Time: 49.3 seconds.

100 YARDS BACKSTROKE (under 16): J. S. Bharucha 1. M. N. Pitter 2. N. M. Patel 3. Time: 1 minute 32.1 seconds.

25 YARDS FREESTYLE (under 2): S. Natraja 3. Time: 18.3 seconds. —D. Stewart 1. B. Anderson 2. S. Natraja 3. Time: 22 seconds (NEW MEET RECORD).

25 YARDS BREASTSTROKE (under 10): D. Stewart 1. B. Anderson 2. S. Natraja 3. Time: 22 seconds (NEW MEET RECORD).

50 YARDS FREESTYLE (under 16): Dolly Nazir 1. Karim Kapadia 2. Rochal Joseph 3. Time: 34.4 seconds (Dolly Nazir's timing of 34 seconds in the heat is a new record).

25 YARDS BREASTSTROKE (Under 10): Amenda H. Abraham 1. Wendy Moss 2. Time: 21.8 seconds (Amenda's timing of 21.6 seconds in the heats is a new record).

50 YARDS FREESTYLE (under 1): B. Schafer 1. Eshela Shah 2. Time: 36.4 seconds.

100 YARDS FREESTYLE OPEN MEN (for C. C. I. Members): Lt. Col. P. M. Bharucha 1. R. Shroff 2. M. N. Kapadia 3. Time: 1 minute 12.7 seconds.

"TIMES" SUFFER SECOND DEFEAT

Senior Division Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Times of India" S. C. "A" suffered their second consecutive defeat in the Senior Division of the Hockey when they succumbed to Bombay City "A" by two goals to nil this evening at the Cooperage.

The score board was blank at the interval and after the resumption the City attackers fed by their hard working pivot A. Muddicoat with a constant stream of passes opened their account through G. Ireland who collected the ball on the twenty-five yard line evaded two defenders on the way to the goal and sent in a feeble shot from a narrow angle into the goal which surprisingly beat Brown. Ten minutes later H. Abraham consolidated city's position by adding the second goal when he event through on his own and beat Brown with a hard drive from close in.

BOMBAY NORTH BADMINTON

Shroff And Talyarkan Beaten

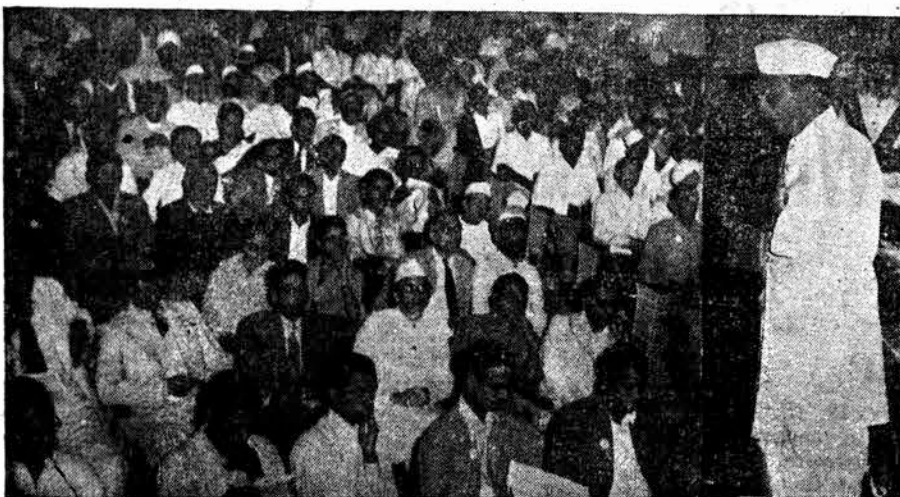
BOMBAY, Saturday.

G. P. Shirke and M. K. Bopardkar the holders of the Men's Doubles title entered the semi-finals at the expense of B. D. Shroff and H. K. Talyarkan whom they beat in two well contested games this evening in the Bombay North Open Badminton Tournament at the Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana.

The following were the results: MEN'S SINGLES:—Quarter-finals:—H. K. Talyarkan beat M. Mangalvadekar 15-4 15-5; S. S. Parulekar beat K. K. Sachdev 15-6 15-9; E. M. Fernandes beat V. R. Varadkar 15-10 15-6.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—Quarter-finals:—G. P. Shirke and M. K. Bopardkar beat H. K. Talyarkan and B. D. Shroff 18-6 15-9.

KHER ADDRESSES I. N. A. CONVENTION



Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay addressing the I.N.A. Convention at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

KHER'S TRIBUTE TO
I. N. A. HEROESConvention Decides To Shun
Political Field

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The part played by the Indian National Army in India's struggle for freedom and the trials and tribulations the I.N.A. heroes had to undergo form an unforgettable and romantic chapter of our country's history and the I.N.A. men and women continue to occupy a warm corner in the hearts of all Indians, said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurating the fourth I. N. A. Convention at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan Hall, Chowpaty, this evening.

He added: "Although our ways of working for India's freedom and our philosophy of life differed materially, we do not for a moment imagine that we did not & do not appreciate your patriotism, courage and sacrifice."

TRIBUTE TO SUBHAS

Paying tributes to Subhas Chandra Bose as a valiant fighter in the cause of India's independence for over a quarter of a century Mr. Kher said: "We did not always agree on the methods Shree Netaji Bose to adopt for the attainment of our goal. He had the courage of his convictions and he could never be deflected from the path he had chalked out for himself. But not even his inveterate opponents could withhold from him the admiration which is his due for braving the dangers of a flight from India crossing by submarine from Europe to East Asia, his organisation of a mighty movement for a struggle for independence already going on inside India. Mahatma Gandhi's method was entirely different but Shree Subhash Babu always acknowledged him as the Father of Our Nation and the architect of our freedom."

"Our country has now attained her freedom to achieve which you and your great leader braved considerable hardships and I am sure you are all proud and happy that you are alive to see this glorious day. We are passing through very difficult times and political liberty has not brought in its wake economic prosperity. We are faced with a number of difficult problems in the solution of which our motherland is in need of the strenuous service and sacrifice of every one of us. I have no doubt that the part you will play in future will be such as will bear testimony to your statesmanship, patriotism and broadmindedness and win you further glory and affection of your countrymen."

NON-POLITICAL OUTLOOK

The session adopted a resolution declaring that the Azad Hind Fauj (I.N.A.) would continue as a properly organized and disciplined non-political live organization under the leadership established by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, for the achievement of its objects. The objects included work for the social and economic welfare and well-being of the people and to

defend the freedom and honour of the country if occasion arises.

Though the I.N.A. Organization would continue to function as a non-political body, the Convention permitted individual members of the I.N.A. to participate in the political activities of the country purely in their individual capacity refraining from using the name of the I.N.A. in the pursuit of their activities.

The Convention vested full powers in Major General J. K. Bhonsle, Chief of Staff, Indian National Army and Minister Provisional Government of "Azad Hind," to take all measures he considers advisable and necessary and that, in this matter.

I. N. A. TRUST FUND

Until the Government of India assumes full responsibility for the relief of the families of I.N.A. martyrs, the Convention decided to establish a fund to be known as the I.N.A. Trust for such purposes.

The Convention by a resolution requested the Government of India to have a suitable life size statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose erected and placed on a high pedestal opposite the main gate of the Red Fort and at Calcutta and Bombay.

Finally the Convention expressed its sense of gratitude to the Government of Indian Union and particularly to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister for the keen interest they had taken in the welfare of the I.N.A. and for all they have done to help in I.N.A.

The Convention also adopted a number of other resolutions.

The Convention was also addressed by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, Mrs. Mithan Lam and Mr. Purnottam Tricundas all of whom paid tributes to the services of the I.N.A. men and women. They said that although their path was different from the path of the Indian National Congress, for the achievement of India's freedom, they were real patriots and India would never forget their services.

The Convention was attended among others by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self Government, Bombay and other distinguished leaders of the city.

I. N. A.'s CLAIM IN
INDIAN ARMYMaj.-Gen. Bhonsle's Call
For Reinstatement

BOMBAY, Saturday.
J. K. Bhonsle, Major-General of the I.N.A. and Chairman, I.N.A. Advisory Committee, addressing the fourth annual convention here today reiterated the I.N.A.'s claim for reinstatement in the Indian Army.

He declared that "an equitable settlement" regarding the question of I.N.A. personnel's re-instatement in the army could and should be achieved. In this matter, he said, he was confident of the "justice and goodwill on our side and the justice and goodwill on the side of our Government and our comrades in the Indian army."

Major-General Bhonsle thanked the Government of Bombay for its sympathy and support for I.N.A. officers and men in the province, as well as other provincial Governments especially the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, which had come to the succour of I.N.A. personnel.

He continued: "The I.N.A. was rescued but it has to be set back on its feet. It has to be found its proper place in the national structure. For four years, we have been struggling for this appealing to our saviours, but we have yet to reach our journey's end."

"We, the I.N.A. and its auxiliary units, were more than a lakh in strength. The Indian civilians in East Asia, true warriors of freedom, went back to their normal avocations but even among them many have become martyrs, hundreds disabled for life and thousands still without proper employment. The saga of the Red Fort vindicated these civilian comrades too. That was a great blessing."

MAIN PROBLEM

"In the last two years since I was elected Chairman of the I.N.A. Advisory Committee, we have made representations to Government on four different occasions. We appealed for arrears of pay, pensions for the families of shaheeds and disabled personnel and for our re-instatement in the army. The Government set aside for the I.N.A. personnel a fund of thirty lakhs from the routine budget of the Defence Ministry—certainly a gesture of recognition of the I.N.A.'s claims, but otherwise much remains to be done for us still."

Messages of greetings and good wishes from many leading personalities in India and East Asia were read at the convention. Those who sent messages to the convention included Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, Mr. Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, Ministers of the Central and Provincial Governments, Dr. Ba Maw, former Premier of Burma, former I.N.A. leaders in various foreign countries and a number of Japanese Associates of the I.N.A.

Sardar Patel, who has been associated with the I.N.A. since the days of the Red Fort trial, called on the convention to "come to a right decision" in regard to the future of the I.N.A.

Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, and Rani Maharaj Singh expressed their good wishes to the Convention. The Governor said: "I

50,000 Working
On Thungabhadra
ProjectWill Irrigate Over Four Lac
Acres Of Land

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 11 (PTI): About 50,000 labourers are now engaged on the construction of the 18-crore rupee Thungabhadra Project which, when completed, will irrigate 4,19,000 acres of land.

A special labour office is established to look after the welfare of these labourers whose camps are located at Munirabad in Raichur District.

The Thungabhadra Project is a joint venture of the Hyderabad and the Madras Government.

R. S. S. Chief Consoles
Refugees

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R. S. S. chief addressing a public meeting of the displaced persons in the Kalyan relief camps yesterday, advised them not to look to Government any longer for their rehabilitation but to try to stand on their own legs.

Sounding a note of cheer, Mr. Golwalkar asked the refugees not to despair but face the misfortunes boldly and cheerfully. "Spread yourself in every nook and corner of India and settle yourself wherever you find any means of earning your livelihood, and your difficulties will be over," Mr. Golwalkar added.

Delegation To I. L. O.
Industrial Conference

N.W. DELHI, Nov. 12.
The Indian delegation to the third session of the I. L. O. Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel, which will be held in Geneva from November 22, 1949, will be composed of the following:—(Government) Shri J. R. K. Modi, Economic Adviser, Indian Military Mission, Berlin, in place of Shri N. Ganpuley, Commercial Attache, Indian Embassy, Prague, who was formerly selected, (employers) Shri A. K. Bhattacharya, President Engineering Association of India and Shri Behram S. Saklatvala, Director, Tata Limited, (workers) Shri V. G. Gopal, Tata Workers Union in place of Shri Michael John who has expressed his inability to attend the meeting and Shri R. L. Varma, Member, Working Committee, Iron and Steel Workers Union, Bampur and organising secretary, I. N. T. U. C., Bihar Branch.

Indian Magician Honoured

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
According to a message received here from Germany, Mr. P. C. Sorcar, the renowned Calcutta magician, has been unanimously voted as the Honorary Member of the Magischer Zirkel von Deutschland, or The Magic Circle of Germany.

Before this Mr. Sorcar was elected as the Honorary member of the Cercle de Prestidigitation de Belgique, Belgium; Tokyo Magicians' Club, Japan; and Leicester Magic Circle England. Mr. Sorcar is the Territorial Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Magicians (U.S.A.)

With his entire "Mysteries of India" troupe, Mr. Sorcar will be out in a Round the World tour by 1950, and it is learnt that he has already been invited by many important cities of Europe and America.

Japanese Premier Eats
Back His Words

TOKYO, Nov. 12, (PTI-Reuters): The Japanese Prime Minister, Shigeru Yoshida, today retracted his statement to Parliament yesterday that Japan had the right to refuse to sign a peace treaty if it were "too unfavourable."

Members of his secretarial staff said there was much concern at reaction from all quarters at Yoshida's statement.

Yoshida told Parliament today he feared the statement might "invite misunderstanding."

He said he wished to withdraw the following part of his previous statement "since a peace treaty is in fact a treaty, we can probably assert our rights. In a case where the peace treaty is too unfavourable to Japan, it is merely a matter of leaving the conference or of not concluding a peace treaty."

wish you well. As far as this province is concerned Government declared its willingness as early as April 1948 to absorb in its service suitable and qualified I.N.A. personnel and their entry has not been barred even in departments such as the police, excise and forest."

CO-ORDINATED PRODUCTION OF COTTON

Provincial Ministers Meet In Bombay

BOMBAY, Nov. 12. Various measures for expanding the production of cotton in the country were considered at a conference of Agriculture Ministers of cotton growing Provinces and States Unions in Bombay today. The Hon'ble Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister, Government of India, presided.

The Agriculture Ministers will continue discussions on Sunday with representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the millowners' associations.

Among those present were Shri M. P. Patil, Agriculture Minister, Bombay; Shri A. B. Shetty, Agriculture Minister, Madras; Shri Girdharilal Kotak, Food and Agriculture Minister, Saurashtra; Shri Gurbachan Singh, Development Minister, East Punjab; Shri Krishna Rao, Hyderabad (Deccan); Shri K. L. Punjabi, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India; Shri W. R. Naidu, Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture; Shri T. P. Barot, Textile Commissioner; Shri T. B. Dalal, Raw Cotton Controller, and Shri D. N. Mahita, Agriculture Secretary, Bombay.

MEDALLION FOR MRS. PANDIT

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (PTI-Reuters): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, was among five "women of achievement in 1949" to whom the Women's International Exposition, now assembled in New York, has presented medallions of honour. The presentations were made by the President of the U. N. General Assembly, General Carlos P. Romulo. The other four recipients of the medallions were Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, Senator from Maine, Mrs. Golda Myerson, of Israel, who played a prominent part in the consolidation of her new state, Mrs. Robert E. Draddy, leader of the Catholic Lay Organisation, and Mrs. Louise Beer, a member of the New York Heart Association.

PAN AM LEADS IN CARGO TRAFFIC

BOMBAY, Saturday. Once again Pan American Airways has conclusively proved its leadership in the field of commercial aviation. The following figures on cargo traffic across the Atlantic are now available:

For the first six months of 1949 Pan American carried a total of 607,596 kg. (1,336,711 lbs. or 608 tons) of cargo transatlantic to and from New York. This is 31 per cent (141,468 kg. or 311,274 lbs.) more than the next highest carrier T.W.A.

Pan American carried 143 per cent more than the third carrier, American Overseas Airlines, and 171 per cent more than K.L.M., the highest foreign airline.

Pan American leads in both directions, carrying 49 per cent more imports into the U. S. than the next highest carrier, T.W.A. and far more than any foreign carrier. For comparison purposes, following are amounts in kilograms carried across the Atlantic to and from the U.S.A. by various carriers:

PAA	607,596
TWA	466,108
AOA	250,114
KLM	226,850
Air France	177,081
BOAC	101,974
SAS	95,081
Sabena	40,603

R. I. A. F. Demonstration Unit At Dum Dum

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12 (PTI). A detachment of the R.I.A.F. under the over-all command of Wing Commander V. Srihari in course of their "Flag-Showering" tour of the country landed at Dum Dum airport this afternoon. It is composed of six single-seater "Tempest" fighters and four transport "Dakotas".

The detachment will give demonstrations covering far points in the province in different battle formations for two days before leaving for Assam on November 16. The flights will be led by P/Lt. J. K. John.

REPAIRS TO MINIOR IRRIGATION WORKS

Speed Up Of Plan Ordered

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Government of Bombay is taking steps to maintain minor irrigation works, like small tanks and bandharas, etc., in the Province including the merged areas, in proper working order as early as possible.

Instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned to prepare plans and execute them expeditiously so that the "Grow More Food" campaign may not suffer. It has been impressed upon them that it is of utmost importance that all available water from such irrigation works should be used for food production.

The Revenue authorities are responsible for the proper upkeep of irrigation tanks and bandharas, etc., which are in their charge and the Public Works Department authorities will render technical assistance in preparing plans and estimates and executing repairs, which cannot be done by the Revenue authorities themselves. The minor irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department authorities will be attended to by them in all respects.

The Collectors of districts and Executive Engineers have been instructed to draw an annual programme of repairs to and improvement of such works in consultation with the District Rural Development Boards.

With a view to ensuring speedy and efficient execution of repairs to and improvement of minor irrigation works, enhanced powers are delegated to the local officers.

In order to expedite repair works, the process of survey and preparation of plans and estimates have been simplified so as to make it possible for the technical staff of even sub-divisional calibre to prepare plans and estimates for such works.

Tanks which have silted up above the outlet sill levels and those which do not get filled in, say, nine out of 10 years, due to bunding in the catchment area, decreased rainfall or any other reason, will not be repaired as it will be a waste of money to incur expenditure on such tanks.

Already new minor irrigation works costing about a crore of rupees are under construction and the undertaking of such new works will be investigated on their merits. Plans for new works will be prepared and kept ready to be undertaken immediately the funds permit.

STEVENSON TO MEET NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (PTI)—Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in China, and Lady Stevenson have arrived in Delhi on their way to the United Kingdom.

Interviewed today, Sir Ralph said that he would stay in Delhi till November 18 and hoped to meet the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, next week. He added he could not comment on the present situation in China until he had met Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, who had summoned him for personal consultations.

BRITISH SHIPS DEFY NATIONALIST BLOCKADE

HONG KONG, Nov. 12 (PTI-Reuters)—A Hong Kong shipping company executive said today that while the 22,000-ton British steamer Louise Moller ran the Nationalist blockade at the mouth of the Yangtze to reach Shanghai on Thursday, two other British merchantmen held there by a Nationalist warship tried to escape to the open sea.

The executive said that the Nationalist warship again stopped the two vessels, the "Tianan" (22,994 tons) has been held up for a week, and the "We Sang" (3,373 tons) which was detained last Monday.

Thatté Escorted To Bombay

AMBALA, Nov. 12 (UPD): Mr. L. G. Thatté, General Secretary, All-India Anti-Pakistan Front, who arrived here last evening, to go on a fast in front of the Central Jail, Ambala, as a protest against the Government decision to hang Nathuram Godse and N. D. Apte, convicted in Mahatma Gandhi murder case, is being removed under police escort to Bombay. Before leaving Ambala, Mr. Thatté wanted to meet Godse and Apte but permission was refused.

Thatté told pressmen that he would continue his fast till November 15.

T. U. MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES

Union Men Don't Mix Up With Politics, Says Deverall

BOMBAY, Saturday. The primary purpose of Trade Union movement was to improve wages, working conditions and defend workers' rights and interest, said Mr. Richard L. G. Deverall, American Trade Unionist, now on a study tour in India, speaking today at the Town Hall on "Labour's role in politics", under the auspices of Youth's Cultural Group. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, presided.

Surveying the growth of Trade Union movement in the United States the American labour leader said that it was wrong to believe that the American labour movement shirked politics. He related how the American Federation of Labour launched a campaign for free public schools for all children 50 years ago. Referring to the victory of President Truman, he said that the American Press had dimmed into the ear of the public that Dewey would win the Presidential election. But the American Federation of Labour and Confederation of Labour Organisations carried house to house silent propaganda, which turned the scales in favour of Truman.

Though the labour co-operated, struggled and worked shoulder to shoulder with the Democratic Party, he said politicians remained in politics and Trade Union leaders in Trade Unions. "We do not mix them up" he asserted and said that they did not exploit unions as a political weapon for seizing power.

He reminded political strikes, inter-union rivalries and political exploitation of labour movements had disrupted Trade Union movement in Japan and were responsible for the rise of militarism leading to war.

OPPOSITION TO MAHARASHTRA'S CLAIM FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 12 (UPD)—A firm declaration of the individuality of the city of Bombay in the future structure of India based on the linguistic provinces has been voiced by the Bombay Committee regarding regrouping of Provinces in a rejoinder issued today to the recent claim of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to the city of Bombay contained in a resolution passed by the M.P.C.C.

If the claim of Maharashtra to Bombay is persisted in future, the Bombay Committee asserts, it would be strongly resented in the larger interest of the nation as a whole.

MADRAS CABINET ON ANDHRA PROVINCE

MADRAS, Nov. 12 (UPD)—The Madras Cabinet meeting this evening, decided to accept the J.V.P. report and agreed to the formation of the Andhra Province in terms of that report.

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier, presided. After the meeting Mr. M. Baktavatsalam, Minister for Information told pressmen that the above decision would be communicated to the Government of India and the Congress Working Committee.

Asked about the arrangements in connection with the formation of the province, the Minister said that those details would arise only after the Government of India takes a decision on this question.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 12 (PTI-Reuters): The 50-Nation Legal Committee of the United Nations has elected Pakistan to a special ten-nation sub-committee to study the legal implications of the "Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Prostitution of others". Mr. Mian Ziauddin and Mr. A. Shahi will represent Pakistan on this committee.

65 LIVES LOST

Ship Tragedy Near Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (PTI-Reuters): At least 65 persons are missing following the sudden sinking in the inland sea just after midnight of the 138-ton passenger and cargo vessel "Imshima Maru."

The Japanese Maritime Safety Board sent rescue vessels racing to the scene but in a nightlong search only four of the crew and two passengers were picked up. The ship, which sank near Kobe, Japan's greatest port, ran regularly between there and inland sea ports.

JUTE GOES BY AIR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12 (PTD): The latest cargo to avail of air transport in this era of expanding civil aviation is raw jute.

Several hundred maunds of raw jute are being flown daily to Dum Dum from Agartala by two air lines. This operation has been going on for few weeks past to ease the raw jute situation in Calcutta following the devastation. It is learnt.

News BRIEFS

REFUSED TO VACATE, SENTENCED CALCUTTA, Nov. 12 (UPD): Two passengers who were arrested at Howrah station, on November 7 for refusing to vacate a compartment in the E.I.R. "Janata Express" specially marked for passengers holding Class III reservation tickets, were convicted by a railway magistrate under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 30 days.

DELHI BAN NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (UPD): The Chief Commissioner of Delhi, has today served order under the East Punjab Public Safety Act as extended to Delhi Province on the "Ajit" a Sikh Urdu daily, directing that the aforesaid paper shall not be published in the province of Delhi for a period of three months.

ORIGINAL SIDE ABOLITION The Government of Madras have under consideration a proposal to abolish the Original side of the Madras High Court.

This was revealed by Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law, in the Madras Assembly on Saturday.

The Minister said that the proposal required amendment to several acts and hence a Bill had been prepared which was being now considered by the Judges of the High Court.

CYCLE MANUFACTURE

The Government of Madras have agreed to subscribe a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs towards an enterprise to start a cycle manufacturing industry in the Province. Mr. C. Perumal Swami Reddy, Minister for Industries disclosed in the Madras Legislative Assembly, Saturday.

BAN ON SMUGGLING

In the Madras Legislative Assembly the Minister for Food, Mr. Rooh Victoria informed the members on Saturday that the Government were actively considering effective steps to prevent smuggling of food grains and other essential commodities from this province to Ceylon.

VICE-ADMIRAL PARRY

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy, who arrived in Bombay from Delhi on November 11 inspected H.M.L.S. "Shivali" on Saturday morning.

He will inspect the "Dufferin" Sunday morning and leave for Delhi on Monday.

CEYLON INVITATION

A Ceylon Government spokesman confirmed that Ceylon had "removed her invitation to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers to meet in Colombo early next year."

NEHRU ON COMMUNIST TACTICS

(Continued from Page 17)

munism, but from the point of view of certain violent activities in certain areas. In the wider sense, I do not think it is a growing threat at all, in the local sense it is very troublesome. Ideology does not come into it at all."

Asked if he thought Communist victory in China would lead to the growth of communism in India, Pandit Nehru replied:

"I will be quite frank with you. I think the Communist party in India is the stupidest party there has ever been anywhere."

"It has done more damage to Communist ideals than any opponents of Communism, because it has bet itself out to fight every natural nationalist urge of the Indian people. It has set the whole of the nationalist movement against it."

"It has adopted methods which are completely violent and in the nature of rebellion, or petty rebellion, because it has not the strength for a big one."

"It has functioned in such a way as to irritate exceedingly all types of opinion in India except their own."

"My own information is that even within the Communist party people have disagreed with its policy and have expressed disapproval."

Asked why "several thousands of people", including trade union leaders, were in gaol in India without having been brought to trial, Pandit Nehru said it was perfectly true that men were in prison for activities concerned with violent open rebellion, but the number had been grossly exaggerated, and probably ran to two or three thousand.

"I say with a full sense of responsibility," continued the Indian Prime Minister, "that no government in the world, unless it surrendered its governmental functions, could have acted with such generosity as the Indian Government towards rebels against the state."

When the change-over from British rule took place there was an enormous upheaval in northern India. It involved, he was ashamed to say, inhuman killings in Pakistan and on the Indian side. Twelve million people were on the move. On this background, the big change from British rule after 150 years released all kinds of forces, reactionary as well as progressive.

Every advantage was taken of this situation by reactionaries, whether the landed aristocracy or the old Indian states.

ACTION AGAINST INDIVIDUALS

No government could afford to allow forces to preach disorder, sabotage, and violence at such a time. Action had to be taken against individual communists.

"When the Indian Federation of railwaymen, which is a big federation of railwaymen, talked in terms of a strike but decided not to have it, some Communists in the federation refused to obey. Some Communist-controlled unions then issued instructions for sabotage, for the blowing up of railway installations and stations. We have these documents in our possession."

Is any government going to look on and see these acts and do nothing at such a time? The good of India was not considered by those who were causing the trouble—only a desire to create chaos. It would have been very easy for the Communist Party to have dissociated itself from this, but it had not done so. Some of the leading people in the organisation took great care not to be connected outwardly with various acts. They organised them and remained underground.

The practice followed concerning those who were caught and interned was that a bench of judges of the High Court were shown all the papers concerning each man. If they decided there was not sufficient evidence against a prisoner, he was released. It was not a judicial trial, but it was consideration by the highest judicial authority in the land.

RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

Asked how soon the Indian Government would recognise the Communist Chinese Government, Pandit Nehru said the Indian Government "would take steps in accordance with reality."

These steps would naturally be taken after consultation with other countries of the Commonwealth. "We decide for ourselves, of course," the Prime Minister added. "Consultation does not mean we are tied up with them. We have asked our ambassador in Nanking to come back to report to us."

Another journalist asked when India

would recognise Israel. Pandit Nehru replied "I should think it is pretty obvious that Israel has got to be recognised sometime". He would not be visiting Arab countries on his way back to India since he would already be late for the opening of the Constituent Assembly.

Answering a question as to how soon a Peace Treaty would be signed with Japan, Pandit Nehru said: "The sooner it comes, the better."

Asked about safeguards for the future, he said that it would have dangerous consequences to try to bottle up a country like Japan but naturally some attempt should be made to prevent Japan's strength going into military channels.

INDO-CHINA SITUATION

Referring to Indo-China, Pandit Nehru denied that a memorandum had been by the Indian Government to the British Government. It was completely wrong. No demarche had been made. There was some routine exchange of information. "Generally speaking," the Prime Minister added.

"Our view is that in Indo-China the situation cannot be dealt with by military means, which arouses all the resentment of national elements, once they feel a foreign power is using military force to compel them."

Asked if India would recognise the Bao Dai Government if the French decided to withdraw their forces, Pandit Nehru said that India would recognise any government which had the support of the people of Indo-China.

Pandit Nehru was questioned about a reported Indian barter deal for American wheat. He was asked if it was not unfair for individual Commonwealth countries to make barter deals with countries outside, with the consequent loss of dollars to the Sterling area dollar pool.

Pandit Nehru said India had made no deal. "It is true," he added, "that we are anxious to get wheat as cheaply as possible—if possible free." This remark was greeted with laughter.

Pandit Nehru added: "On a deferred payment system, so that we can pay four or five years later." Later, he was asked what form the dollar import cuts would take. He replied: "India does not wish to spend dollars at all, except when it is absolutely necessary. We have stopped all luxury goods. Some Dollar goods, however, are essential to us, especially certain types of machinery. If we cannot get them in the sterling area, we shall have to get them in the dollar area."

On Malaya, Pandit Nehru said the whole population problem there was "extraordinarily confused". Normally, one would say that the people should have independence, but it happened that the Malaysians were a minority in their own country.

It was difficult to devise how the change-over should take place, but the sooner it took place, the better. It would be for peace. There were economic causes of discontent, and these should be removed.

There had been a great deal of murder and killing on behalf of groups who were ranged against the Government. The Government could not naturally permit these killings to go on. But at the same time, the Government should try to bring about a balance of Malaya's national problems.

SINO-TIBETAN RELATIONS

Answering a question regarding the attitude of India to Tibet, Pandit Nehru said that India has always recognised the suzerainty of the Chinese Government over Tibet, but Tibet was considered an autonomous unit and India's dealings with Tibet had been on that basis.

"We have become involved recently in this question of Tibet, only because the route from Tibet to China lies through India," he said.

A correspondent asked what would be the attitude of India, if the new Republic of Indonesia lay any claim to British Borneo. Pandit Nehru replied that so far as he knew, no Indonesian leader had made any such claim at any time.

NEHRU'S LAST DAY IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 12, (P.T.S.): Pandit Nehru began his last day in London good humouredly facing a barrage of questions from some two hundred correspondents of the British and World Press.

After talking to the journalists, Pandit Nehru walked into another room in the India House to address

the heads of departments of the Embassy. During that time, another hall was filling up with Indian students, of whom had specially come to London from all over the country.

Addressing the students first in Hindustani and then in English, Pandit Nehru told them that soon they would be returning to their motherland where they would face not only their individual problem of finding a job, but also the bigger problem of how they could serve their country. He said that the biggest problem before the country was building up of a new India. This was a fascinating job, an exciting and troublesome job, it was a man's job. "When I say a man's job, I include woman," he amended himself amidst laughter.

In this great adventure, every one of them had a part to play.

Departure By Air India

Pandit Nehru met the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin at a quiet lunch at the Claridges hotel. Mr. Krishna Menon, the High Commissioner was the host.

So far as is known, the only other person present at the lunch was Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Indian Secretary General for Foreign Affairs.

Later in the afternoon, Pandit Nehru met over a thousand Indian residents at a reception in India House. Pandit Nehru, his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Sir Girja, accompanied by the two secretaries, will leave London tomorrow morning by the express service of the Air India International.

Demonstrators Arrested

LONDON, Nov. 12 (PTI-Renter)—Two arrests were made today, when about 40 members of the local Mos-

lem League Azad Kashmir Society demonstrated outside India House against Pandit Nehru. The society wants the state to join Pakistan.

One of the men arrested today was Mr. Fazal Shah, who organised the demonstration and who is president of the local Azad Kashmir society.

The demonstrators gathered outside an underground station, two women in saris carrying a banner with the words "Azad Kashmir demands an early plebiscite".

Just before the procession reached India House, a police inspector stopped the demonstrators, warned them of the ban on London political marches and told them they must fold up all their banners. They did so, but continued to India House where Indian Government officials and London policemen barred their entry. Unfurling their banners, the demonstrators began slogans in Urdu.

While Pandit Nehru was addressing the students inside, India House about five persons including an Indian girl were walking up and down on the kerb opposite the India House, carrying placards carrying slogans like "recognise China", "restore civil liberties", "India shall not be a base of aggression" and "not a pie for Anglo-American war mongering."

Some persons were seen distributing handbills issued by the Indian communists in Great Britain reading "Nehru selling out to Wall Street".

Postcards bearing the picture of east European partisans at a machine-gun demanding on behalf of the world festival of youth and students the release of eight youths sentenced to death in Telegana, were also distributed by some of the demonstrators. The postcards, said to be part of a signature campaign by a world youth movement were addressed to Pandit Nehru.

NEED FOR STATE CONTROL

C. R. Srinivasan On Banking And Insurance

MADURA, Nov. 12 (PTI)—The need for tightening controls both over the management and investments of Banking and Insurance Companies was emphasised by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, inaugurating here this afternoon the Madura Insurance Association.

Unlike other forms of private enterprises, the state, he said, had a special responsibility in respect of Banking and Insurance. Concerns engaged in these lines were trading not with their capital but with the depositors' and policy-holders' funds. The share capital represented but a small fraction of the funds at their disposal and was intended to provide insurance cover for risks unforeseen and unforeseeable.

"In the circumstances," he said, "none may deny the need for special precautions to serve and safeguard the major interests concerned; not merely in the interests of the people directly concerned but also in the interests of the State itself, for confidence betrayed by one institution rouses the atmosphere for all institutions engaged in the same time."

MUD CANNOT WASH AWAY MUD

Rajendra Prasad On Spirit Behind Mahatma's Teachings

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (UPD)—"Violence cannot be undone by violence just as mud cannot be washed away with muddy water. This is the spirit behind Mahatma Gandhi's teaching of truth and non-violence", thus observed Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly speaking at the inauguration of the Constituent House, New Delhi, this evening.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that Mahatma Gandhi in his 30 years or more of his struggle for India's independence, had taught them that peace could not be won by war but only by following the non-violent and peaceful methods. To achieve this end, he practised the principles of truth and non-violence.

FOR ECONOMIC SWARAJ

BANGALORE, Nov. 12 (UPI)—The clarion call to the Government of India to be prepared to meet threats to the security of the country was given by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, presiding over the special session of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Association, which began a two-day sitting here today. Sir M. Visvesvaraya urged that the Government should be assured that the country is taking adequate steps to manufacture the defence machinery required such as arms and ammunition, battleships, transport, etc. Secondly, village personnel should be trained to the extent of two to five percent, always ready to join military duty. Thirdly, the intelligent public should be kept correctly informed of the essential military strength to give them confidence.

The speaker criticised the Government's nationalisation scheme and the limit placed on industrial dividends which, he hoped, would be withdrawn after the information obtained in America. He pleaded that the Government should endeavour to keep close touch with businessmen and should do everything in their power to win their confidence. The Minister for Industry and Supply should be provided with a Deputy Minister, who should be a technologist, an engineer or an industrialist of repute. He should also have a small advisory committee of three members possessing the highest qualifications to assist him in preparing industrial schemes for all parts of the country.

Lastly, he commended a five-or ten-year industrial plan for the country, both for urban and rural areas, to increase the wealth of the country. He suggested heavy industries for urban areas and light for the rural areas. The formation of industrial districts would lead to economic Swaraj, he concluded.

PENSIONS OF MERGED STATES' SERVANTS

The Government of Bombay has appointed a special officer to deal with the question of payment of pensions to retired State servants expeditiously. He will tour the newly formed districts and issue necessary instructions to the heads of departments on the spot.

STATE TRADING IN ANY FORM OPPOSED

Merchants' Chamber Defends Basis Of Private Enterprise

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Indian commercial community's opposition to State trading in any form is expressed in a lengthy letter which Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has written to the Government of India on behalf of his Committee.

"The Committee," says the Secretary, adheres to its view that State trading is the very negation of the basic idea of freedom and equality of opportunity which is the sheet anchor of the system of private enterprise.

"As an organisation representing collectively commerce and industry, the Chamber essentially and fundamentally adheres to the principle of private enterprise in preference to Government or Government-controlled enterprise and it is, therefore, unequivocally opposed to any proposals involving the incursion of the State into the spheres of trade, commerce and industry.

The committee emphasises "the basis of private enterprise is the right of every citizen as an individual or jointly with others to set up in business for himself, to venture his personal efforts, and capital and to own, use and risk the mechanical means of production."

"No government, however altruistic and broad-based as representing the will of the people of a country can create fresh wealth, apart from the wealth of those governed. It is also equally true to say that no Government, however efficiently organised, can provide for the needs of the citizens, as well as the citizens can themselves by their collective efforts can provide."

LEVY OF CUSTOMS DUTY

Plea For Revision After Devaluation

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent a representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Central Revenues) New Delhi on the subject of the levy of Customs Duty—calculation of landed cost on the basis of revised rates of exchange following devaluation.

tion, pleading 'inter alia' for giving the matter their early attention, with a view to instructions being issued to the Customs authorities at the different ports that in the case of imports from Hard Currency areas which were paid for prior to devaluation at the rates of exchange in force then, the duty should be recovered on the basis of the landed cost having relationship to the old rate of exchange, and that in case of imports from Japan, where bills have been drawn and accepted in Sterling, the duty should be recovered on the basis of Rupee-Sterling exchange without any attempt to readjust the value with reference to the revised Dollar rate.

ADMISSION EXAM FOR FORECS ACADEMY

BOMBAY, Friday.

A combined examination for admission to the Military Wing of the Armed Forces Academy and the Air Force Academy of the Royal Indian Air Force for the course commencing in July 1950, will be held by the Federal Public Service Commission at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur some time in coming February.

Candidates desiring to appear at the examination are to send in their applications, on the prescribed form, together with all the necessary documents, so as to reach the Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, New Delhi, on or before November 19.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary of the Federal Public Service Commission, or from sub-area headquarters, Recruiting Officers or Air Force Recruiting Officers. As for the Bombay Province is concerned, Sub-area Headquarters and Air Force Recruiting Officers are at Poona and Bombay and a Recruiting Officer is at Poona.

NAV SANSKAR KENDRA



Nav Sanskar Kendra was inaugurated by K. M. Munshi at Fodar College Hall at Matunga under the presidency of Mr. Nanavati. Photo shows Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing.

LIBERAL LOANS TO HARIJAN REFUGEES

BOMBAY GOVT.'S REPORTED DECISION

In spite of drastic cuts and curtailment of expenditure, expected in practically all departments of the Government of India, it is authoritatively learnt, that schemes of refugee rehabilitation, will no wise suffer thereby, and the grants in this behalf may be increased.

The Government of Bombay, it is learnt, has decided to give liberal loans, to needy Harijan refugees, who are at present living in the Kalyan Camp. The same facility will be extended to other Harijan refugees, living in other Camps in the Province.

This was disclosed to a representative of this paper, by Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, who has just returned from a tour of the Kalyan Camp.

The Minister said that he had seen a big psychological change in the mood of the refugees, in his present visit. Realising the good intentions of the Government, the refugees had shown him, great friendliness and a spirit of co-operation. The old distrust was disappearing.

He revealed that the Government had invited tenders for six hundred tenements at the Kalyan Township, and 300 such were already under construction. He expected the latter to be completed by March next and the other 600 sometime later.

The Minister had received many

complaints during his visit about the lack of privacy in the barracks in the Camp at Kalyan. He had immediately issued instructions to his department to do something about it. They would try to put in some partitions at the barracks—especially the better barracks which could be put on a permanent basis—as soon as possible.

At Mulund, he said, they had finished the building of 450 tenements and they hoped to build 500 more. Tenders for the latter had already been invited. The tenements would house about 4,000 persons.

Mr. Tapase said that the Powal Camp was being wound up, the families residing there, being shifted to Mulund. The place would be handed over to the military authorities, from whom, it had been taken.

The Akbar Camp, would also close very soon, its inmates being dispersed to other camps.

Kolhapur Sugar Mills Start Work

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuters) —The Kolhapur Sugar Mills of the town started working today for the current season.

The mills require 500 tons of sugar cane and their daily production comes to about 550 bags of sugar.

Razvi Trial Adjourned Till November 19

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 12, (P.T.I.). HE BIBINAGAR DACOITY CASE, as well as the Shobulla Murder case in which Syed Kasim Razvi is commonly figuring were adjourned today by the Special Tribunal until November 19.

This week-long adjournment was conceded at the request of the prosecution who said that two of their other witnesses whom they intended producing in the Bibinagar case had taken ill and summons on two others could not be served in time.

VILLAGE SKETCH

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 12: Today when the tribunal assembled, a sketch showing Bibinagar village, its railway station, shops, houses, etc., was produced by the prosecution. Mr. Pinto President of the Tribunal found it imperfect and ordered that a fresh drawing be made showing distances between places where the incidents had taken place and other details.

The President, before agreeing to rise for a week, made it clear that this should be considered as a period for the preparation of the questionnaire which would be put to the accused before the framing of charges against them.

Turning to Nawab Askar yar Jung Senior Counsel for Kasim Razvi, Mr. Pinto enquired if he had applied for a writ to the question of summoning defence witnesses in the Shobulla case, from Pakistan. Was it possible to send a compelling process, or could they send a letter of request he asked.

Nawab Sahib replied he was sure on this point that under the Extradition Rules, summons could not be sent to Pakistan. He would not apply

for a Commission unless he was driven to do so.

As the court was about to rise, Nazir Ali, A-3 in Bibinagar case rose in the dock and submitted a petition complaining that in his absence the jailor had searched his cell and removed important documents including one pertaining to the Bibinagar case. He wanted the court to intervene as he was in their custody.

Large-Scale Pilferage Aboard Ship

DACCA, Nov. 12 (UPI)—A press communique issued by the State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, states that the Government of Pakistan unissued note forms of rupees ten denomination amounting to over half a lakh of rupees coming from the press per S. S. "Olan Mackinlay" have been pilfered in the ship.

After receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of November 11, 1949. The Act provides for an alternative machinery when it is found inexpedient to establish a District Local Board in any particular district. It also gives power to the Government to decide disputes regarding the elections of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Boards.

MR. VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta Minister for Finance, will leave Bombay for Ahmednagar on November 15 and return on November 17.

FISCAL COMMISSION CONCLUDES TALKS WITH TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Fiscal Commission's two-day discussions of a purely exploratory nature to set up a design for the Fiscal Commission's imminent enquiry into the industrial interests in the country were concluded in Bombay when the Commission finished its talks with the President and members of the Indian Tariff Board this afternoon.

Giving a resume of the two-day talks to U.P.I. Mr. D. L. Majumdar Member-Secretary of the Commission said that, while major issues of policy and procedures relating to the grant of protection to industries came up for the consideration of the Commission, the terms of reference of the existing Tariff Board also came up for discussion.

The view was generally expressed, he said, that the time had arrived when the Government had to consider whether the Tariff Board should be constituted on a permanent footing and if so, whether on a statutory basis or not.

Discussions revealed several inadequacies in the present set up which would have to be remedied if the Tariff Board was to discharge its duties efficiently and with due regard to the producers and consumers.

The question was also raised Mr. Majumdar added, as to what extent the work of the Tariff Board should be integrated with other positive measures which the Government

might adopt to further the promotion of industries of national importance and the role of the tariff policy in the development of industries in future.

FAIR SELLING PRICE

In this connection, the U.P.I. learns that particular methods followed by the Indian Tariff Board in the calculation of the fair selling price of commodities were also examined by the Commission and the question of an adequate technical staff for the Tariff Board conversant with the technical processes and the methods of costing raised.

Shree Ananthasayanam Ayyangar a member of the Commission, who was unable to attend the session of the Commission on November 10 and 11 on account of his deliberations with the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee regarding the formation of the separate Andhra Province arrived here from Hyderabad this morning and participated in the discussion with the Tariff Board in the afternoon.

The Chairman Shree V. T. Krishnamachari, and the members of the Commission are expected to leave tomorrow.

The Commission will after returning to Delhi, proceed to the United Provinces on November 19 for a week's tour of Banaras, Kanpur, Lucknow and other places in the province to examine Government representatives and private industrial witnesses for recording their evidences.

Sardar's Appeal MEASURES TO TAP 'EVADED MONEY'

(Continued from Page 21)

placed the last but one straw on the proverbial camel's back. The cumulative effect of our taxation policy has undoubtedly been to reduce the richness as it was understood in what some might regard as the "glorious past". This diminution in the resources of what were the investing classes has adversely affected the investments in trade and industry. Indeed, it would not be far wrong to say that, except small savings, the sources of investment have practically dried up. The middle classes, which were the mainstay of our economic power, find themselves in sore straits.

LABOUR IMPROVES

"Labour has undoubtedly secured higher wages. Its demands in the way of consumer goods have increased both in quality and quantity."

CUT DOWN IMPORTS

Sense Of Confidence Essential

"If we look at the causes which have brought about the present situation, the remedies become obvious. It is quite clear that we cannot go on maintaining such a high level of prices. Prices must, therefore, come down. With our incomes shrinking, and the prospect of further shrinking, unless we stage a quick recovery, we must cut down our expenditure in order to balance our budget. We must build up our resources in those foreign currencies which we so sorely need for our industrial effort. For this we must cut down those imports which for our immediate purposes are unessential, and this I shall include food imports, because I am convinced that with honest, co-ordinated and concentrated effort, we can make up whatever deficiency in food production there exists today."

"We must create a sense of confidence both in the investor and in those on whom will fall the great national duty of utilising investments. It is only then that we can successfully implement our efforts to stimulate investments and to ensure that every pie that is saved is utilised in a great national endeavour to stage a recovery from a severe economic malaise."

"Above all this, however, we must build up our strength not on the basis of temporary palliatives or artificial reductions in prices or stimulation of investments but on surer foundations of increased production of wealth of which that production is such a great contributory factor."

PRICE REDUCTIONS

"You must have followed in the Press the measures which we have announced from time to time in implementation of the programme that was laid down by the Finance Minister in his speech. We have succeeded in reducing food and cloth prices by an appreciable margin. These two commodities form by far the largest part of an average citizen's budget. We are going ahead with the examination of other proposals for the reduction of prices, but."

"Frankly speaking, I am not satisfied with the reduction which we have secured either in extent or the manner of it. It is clear that we have been able to secure this reduction partly by artificial aids and I readily grant that if reduction has to be effective, it must be natural and long sustained."

TAX EVASION

Leak-Proof System Lacking

"This brings me to the question of evasion of taxes which has admittedly taken place in the past and which I dare say is taking place even today."

I do not think that any Government has been able to devise a leak-proof system of taxation. I also acknowledge that the profit motive is a great stimulant to exertion and ruthless human conduct in whatever work of life it may be, whether it is the capitalist, the middle classes, the labour or the agriculturists with whom we may have to deal. At the same time transcending everything must be a high sense of civic consciousness and national duty. "I would urge upon you to look at the practical side of this problem more closely and to evolve remedies whereby we can harness these hidden resources for the purpose of national service. I have always maintained that it is the duty of every citizen who has talent, who has experience and who has ability to give the benefit of these virtues to the nation. I can assure you that, if you can put forward constructive suggestions in this regard, Government would be only too glad to give their close and earnest consideration to them."

FIGURES COMPARED

However, as I have already stated above, I would not regard temporary palliatives as adequate. They may only succeed in postponing what would if we do not take action in time, be inevitable. In my judgment, the key to our economic situation lies in increased production. The problem of increasing production has to be looked at in two ways. It means a greater utilisation of our industrial capacity at present. It also means that we must not be content with merely utilising what we have, but must explore fresh fields and pastures new. For the expansion of our industrial effort we must obviously have more capital and investments. I was looking the other day into the figures of our installed capacity and was comparing them with our production figures both last and this year. My study of these figures has convinced me that there is considerable scope for greater efforts in order to achieve peak production up to the maximum of our installed capacity. Increased production would enable us not only to meet the demands of the consumers but also substantially to cut down our imports, thereby saving valuable foreign exchange for other more pressing needs, chief of which would be the import of capital goods which we would require for old or new industrial undertakings.

"To name a few industries in which I feel increased production is possible and must be achieved, I would mention: steel, cotton textiles, sugar, electrical goods, chemicals, machine tools, paper and cement. I shall not bother you with details; nor is there time for it, but I am sure your further examination of the position would convince you that, what I am stating is merely a factual position and not an imaginary picture."

To Labour 'Badli' Labour Plan For C. P. Mills

NAGPUR, Nov. 12 (PTI)—The C. P. and Berar Provincial Labour Advisory Board meeting here under the chairmanship of the Premier, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, today accepted the 'Badli' (temporary) Labour scheme for the textile mills, subject to a settlement of the question of compensation to permanent workers who would be "played off" under the scheme.

On behalf of the millowners, it was pointed out that while the scheme, as drawn up by the Textile Standing Committee, provided for compensation to 'badli' workers, it did not make provision for compensating permanent workers who were being "played off". The Board decided that this question should be gone into by a Sub-Committee and reported back to the Standing Committee within fifteen days.

It is expected that the scheme so modified would be put into operation with effect from December 1, 1949.

CUDDALORE JAIL DISTURBANCES

No Enquiry Needed, Says Minister

MADRAS, Nov. 12 (PTI)—Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education and in charge of Prisons stated in the Assembly today that the Government did not consider that a non-official enquiry was necessary into the disturbances that took place in the Vellore and Cuddalore jails, where about 600 detenus were now being kept.

The Minister said that "the persistent violation" of jail rules by the detenus and their "defiant attitude" towards the jail staff were responsible for the disturbance.

Indo-Nepal Treaty Soon

RAXAUL, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Nepal will very soon conclude a treaty of mutual friendship and alliance with independent India for the first time, it is learnt.

The last treaty signed in 1923 between British India and Nepal will terminate in the third week of this month when Nepal will sign a fresh treaty with free India.

A group of high officials of Nepal are expected to leave for New Delhi shortly under the leadership of Maj.-General Vijaya Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Director-General of External Affairs. The party will be joined in New Delhi by General Singha Shumsher, the Nepalese Ambassador in New Delhi.

47 VILLAGES WIN PRIZES

Forty-seven villages in Bombay Province have been awarded prizes for preparing compost during 1948-49. The prize is valued at Rs. 25.

Santa Cruz Runways Tested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The British Air Ministry's runway testing team has completed its four-day tests of the existing runways at Santa Cruz airport for bearing capacity of heavier types of aircraft.

The party is headed by Flight-Lieut. Buchanan, Engineer-in-Charge of the runway testing team, left for Ahmedabad today.

The experts who were invited by the Government of India's Civil Aviation Directorate carried out similar tests at the aerodromes in Calcutta, New Delhi, Poona, Agra and Gwalior.

A civil aviation spokesman stated here today that the main purpose of the test was to see whether the runways could bear heavier types of aircraft.

After carrying a four-day test at the Ahmedabad airport, the experts will fly to London. The report containing their recommendations would be submitted to the Government of India through the British Air Ministry shortly.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY'S WAIL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (PTI)—The Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee today described the acute sugar shortage in the country as 'artificially created' and called upon factories to improve the supply position immediately by starting crushing "forthwith."

The Committee expressed the view that while all precautions should be taken to ensure availability of sugar at proper price to the consumer, the existing control on sugar should be withdrawn as soon as possible.

The Committee, which has been meeting here since yesterday with Mr. Dip Narain Sinha, M.C.A., in the chair, is continuing its deliberations.

ISSUE OF PROTECTION

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, M.C.A., moved two resolutions suggesting that in view of the present sugar situation, the protection given to the industry should be withdrawn and the industry should be nationalised.

After considerable discussion by representatives of all sugar interests, viz. factories, merchants growers and consumers, the Committee finally adopted an alternative resolution moved by Mr. Gowda.

This says that the ability of the sugar industry to stand on its legs without protection is still far distant but deplores the present sugar situation and expresses the opinion that the scarcity is not due to any real shortage.

DECCAN AERO WORKERS' DECISION

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 12 (UPI): A decision to stage a one-hour "token" strike on the 17th November as per the directive given by the All-India Aero Workers' Federation was taken at a general body meeting of the aero Workers of the Deccan Airways held at the Union premises today.

RECEPTION TO IRAQ'S ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY



The Consul for Iraq gave a reception in honour of H. E. Mohd. Satun-el-Radi, Iraq's Envoy Extraordinary at his residence on Friday. The Governor (3rd from left) and Premier of Bombay (3rd from right) attended the party.

FREEDOM IN PERIL

PRODUCTION FIRST

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12, (PTI):

I should now like to say a word to labour. None realises more keenly than myself what an important and decisive part labour can play in the great industrial effort. I know the difficulties that confront both labour and labour leaders. At the same time, I also realise the gravity of the crisis which faces us today. After all, in our lives, occasions come when we have to put up with difficulties in a spirit of forbearance and fortitude hoping that, as a result of our sacrifices, we shall see better days.

The foundations of prosperity are often laid on self-denial. If, today, when the nation demands sacrifices all round labour also makes sacrifices & helps others to do so, let it be to labour's credit that it has taken the lead and shown the way. If others do not follow, the nation will know how to deal with them. Let them trust the judgment of the nation and those to whom has fallen the duty of leading the nation through the present crisis.

"I can claim longer association with organised labour than probably many leaders today I served by apprenticeship under that great leader of men and that great friend of labour, Mahatma Gandhi.

His philosophy of labour relationship with the employer and his practice of the methods which could bring labour its legitimate reward by peaceful and constitutional means were never more needed in India than today. Let labour put its trust in his philosophy and in his methods which have already paid dividends and which have enabled the labour organisation which grew up under his inspiration to achieve a very substantial measure of success. With faith in these, let labour earnestly take to a full measure of participation in increased production, so that it can have more on which to lay its claim than what can be distributed between itself and the employer today. Let it first participate in creating wealth before claiming its just share. Let it regard 'go-slow' tactics as inimical to its interest and those of the nation. Today, he serves the nation best who produces most and none is worse enemy of the country than he who retards the process of production.

TUSSLE OVER RETRENCHMENT

Labour And Capital To Be Represented In Working Parties To Speed Up Production

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (PTI): The appointment of working parties to study the various problems of the industries in an objective manner and make practical recommendations to the Government within six to nine months was considered at the first meeting of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries today.

The meeting also discussed ways and means of increasing production and reducing the cost of production, as well as methods of increasing the efficiency of labour and management.

While reviewing production trends in industry and general industrial activity, the council also discussed the question of retrenchment of "surplus" workers. The council did not, however, come to any final decision on the matter. While representatives of the industry advocated the need for retrenching surplus personnel in the industries and increasing the efficiency of the workers representatives of labour opposed such retrenchment, unless the workers could be provided alternative employment.

In regard to working parties, it was suggested that they should be composed of two representatives of the industry concerned, two representatives of labour employed in

Let It Not Flounder On Economic Rocks

SARDAR CALLS FOR ALL-OUT UNITED FRONT

NEW DELHI, November 12 (P.T.I.)

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a meeting of the Industrial Advisory Council today emphasised that India must build up her strength not on the basis of temporary palliatives or artificial reductions in prices or stimulation of investment but on surer foundations of increased production.

After a bird's eye review of the economic conditions in the country, Sardar Patel asserted that he attached great value to utilising India's present industrial capacity to its maximum degree of efficiency.

Sardar Patel assured the industrialists that it was the aim and purpose of the Government "to remove obstacles and not to place new ones in your way and it is our ambition to make a great co-ordinated effort in order that by maximum co-operation between yourselves and Government we may jointly serve a great national cause."

Sardar Patel referred to "evaded" money and said that he knew that many of them were afraid of coming forward either because they feared they might be rendered liable to tax on "evaded" income, or their investments might be taken into account in investigations into "evaded" money even though the amount might come out of income on which they had paid the taxes.

"We are, however, considering how best we can meet these fears and apprehensions and hope shortly to finalise our measures to deal with this category of potential investments without prejudicing the work of the taxation machinery which we have already set up."

"In other words, while that machinery will continue to function, we should like to evolve ways and means whereby, preserving anonymity of contributions, this important source of investment can be effectively tapped."

DIRECT TAXATION

On the question of taxation policy, Sardar Patel said that he had no doubt that his colleague, the Finance Minister, will re-examine the whole taxation structure in the light of the present situation when he frames his proposals for the next budget. He recalled the Finance Minister's assurance given on an earlier occasion and said, "we will bring down direct taxation to a more reasonable level."

Sardar Patel said that he knew that the industrialists had carried a heavy burden in the past but surely the prospect of relief of that burden must brace them to greater efforts. At the same time, he would appeal to them to help the Government in ensuring that every pie of the revenue due to Government was paid up promptly.

Sardar Patel addressed himself specially to Labour and assured in that none realised more keenly than himself what an important and decisive part Labour could play in the great industrial effort. He realised the difficulties that confronted both Labour and Labour leaders. At the same time he also realised the gravity of the crisis which faced the country today. The foundations of prosperity were often laid on self-denial and, in response to the nation's demand, Labour also, he said, should make sacrifices.

Sardar Patel said: "Let them trust the judgment of the nation and those to whom has fallen the duty of leading the nation through the present crisis." Sardar Patel said they must first participate in creating wealth before claiming a just share.

Today, he serves the nation best who produces most and none is a greater enemy of the country than he who retards the process of production."

Sardar Patel emphasised that the ultimate object of all efforts must be to attain that industrial efficiency and self-sufficiency which would increase general prosperity and thereby secure a higher standard of living for the common man. On the basis of this ultimate objective they could devise a plan for what was immediately or in the near future practicable. "We could then—Government,

ALL FOR JT. FRONT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12, (PTI):

FINALLY, let me appeal to you all Labour and industrialists capitalists and shareholders alike, to grasp fully the nature and extent of the difficulties with which we are faced. The situation is such that we cannot stand any further deterioration. Any resultant uncertainties or confusion are not going to help any one of us. They will only be exploited by those for whom there is neither the sanctity of life nor of prosperity.

During the past two years we have faced some of the greatest dangers that any nation had to face throughout its history, let alone in its mere beginnings. In spite of those dangers we have achieved a measure of unity and territorial consolidation which we have never witnessed during the last two thousand years. Let not those achievements flounder on the economic rock; Instead, let us utilise that unity and consolidation to shape our course towards happiness and prosperity on an even keel. I, who have served the nation to the best of my ability in achieving that unity and consolidation, am naturally concerned in jealously guarding it, but, in doing so, I must ask for the assistance and co-operation of every citizen in the land, irrespective of caste class or creed.

Industrialists and Labour—all of us participate in a great national effort for recovery and reconstruction.

The meeting was attended amongst others by the Finance Minister, Dr. Matthal, and other members of the Cabinet and leading industrialists who were specially invited to attend the meeting.

Sardar Patel at first made some preliminary remarks and after these the Industries Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee read Sardar Patel's speech.

'CONSULTATIVE BODY' Need For Frank Speech

"This is the first meeting of your Standing Committee. Such a machinery of advice and consultation has not come a day too soon. My experience of probably the most formidable problem that confronted us after independence, viz. the Indian States, has convinced me that mutual consultations are the best form of resolving doubts, distance and difficulties and it is only by pooling of our intellect that we can achieve most satisfactory practical results. In the field of industrialisation, particularly when we consider the variety of problems with which we are faced, both of national and international character, the advantage of such consultative machinery is obvious. For the success of such machinery, however, it is necessary that we must all speak freely, frankly and without reserve but with an attitude of understanding and sympathy for each other's point of view. It is in this spirit that I propose to address you today."

ECONOMIC SITUATION

"There is also another object in my emphasising the difficulties which we have had to face in the process of industrialisation. We are today faced with an economic situation without parallel in our history. After the end of the war we succeeded to an inheritance of substantial foreign balances and a comparatively large cash balance in our own country. Today we find our foreign balances substantially reduced; what is worse, they are locked up in a country which is facing itself considerably in difficulties, and the economic situation of which is in many respects worse than our own. Our cash balances have also been largely drained away."

"The tide of post-war inflation is still breaking on our shores. In foreign trade, our imports have been outbalancing our exports, with the result that the currencies which matter to us for our industrial effort are in short supply."

"Inside the country the spiral of prices has been rising. There is a high level of taxation and we have already

(Continued on Page 20)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted for a Cotton Mills a first class designer capable of producing original designs for Sari Borders, Shirtings and other Fabrics. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating terms, etc., to Box No. 6200, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted an expert Finishing Master to take charge Warehouse and Finishing Departments of a big Cotton Mill. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating terms, etc., to Box No. 6200A, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a first class Sizing Master for a Cotton Mills. Good remuneration to experienced man. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating terms etc. to Box No. 6200B, "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS
Wanted foreign duplex and double pasted corrugated boards. Also for sale Newsprint (American kraft) and flat files from Shanker Bros. 4/B Peary Mohan Pal Lane, Calcutta. (6306)

FINAL CURE FROM DIABETES

MADHURANI cures even the most dangerous type of diabetes. It has been proved useful in some such cases when the Doctors had lost all hopes of cure if there is much sugar in the urine or one feels very thirsty or there are eruptions over body and there may be development of carbuncle. It is suggested that in such cases MADHURANI should be used. It will stop the sugar and thirst the very first day and in a few days, the dangerous and incurable disease will be finally cured. Price Rs. 11/4/- postal charges separate.
HIMALAYA CHEMICAL PHARMACY HARDWARE

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.
The local Bullion market was quietly steady today with moderate business. Magzar delivery Silver opened today at Rs. 166 and declined at Rs. 165/8 on long liquidation but improved at Rs. 165/12 on short covering. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 165/4.
Magzar delivery Gold opened at Rs. 113/15 and after improving at Rs. 114/2 steadied at Rs. 114. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115/4 and Sovereigns were priced Rs. 76/8.
Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 165 8 0
Magzar	166 2 0
Ready Gold	114 12 0
Magzar	114 0 0
Hindu: Kartik Vad 8, 2006.	

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER	
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.	
Previous Closing	29.96
Today's Opening	29.96
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	29.92
Difference	—7

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.	
Ra. As.	
Silver Forward Magashir	166 4
Gold Forward Magashir	114 4
Silver Bullion	166 0
Silver Mint	166 8
Sovereign	76 8
Gold Ready	115 0

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, November 11.
Trading was inactive with the public refraining from business and in very restricted trading, prices fluctuated very narrowly. Royal Dutch declined 1-1/2 points on rather heavy selling. Internationals were slightly irregular. While plantations were virtually unchanged. The market closed generally steady.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.
There was no forward business today in the local cotton market. It is said that the Government would fix prices for unginned cotton as mills are buying above ceiling price fixed for cotton.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 11.	
KARNAK November	75.25 — 275
January	72.75 — 295
March	72.10 — 290
ASHMOUNT December	66.80 — 277
February	65.90 — 280
April	64.85 — 280

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.
The produce market was steady today with some enquiry from shippers. Mills are interested only in good quality. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Quality Receipts	36 4 /
November Delivery	36 0 0
January Delivery	35 9 0
Bold December	34 6 0
Bold January	34 5 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	21 8 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	20 14 0
Oil December	19 10 0
January	19 3 0
LINSSEDS—	
Indore	34 6 0
Small	33 2 0
Bold	34 2 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Spot	22 4 0
January Delivery	22 2 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 11.
3-1/2 per cent British Consols £ 69.
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £ 91-1/2.
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 £ 104.
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after December 1st 1952 £ 90-1/2.
Chartered Bank of India £ 9-13/16.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank London Repd. £ 87-1/2.
National Bank of India £ 32-3/4.
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,002.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 11.
London: Silver spot and forward both 64 pence.
Gold Bars fine per ounce £ 1218/-.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Nov. 11.
T. T. London on:
New York 2.7987 to 2.8012.
Montreal 3.9775 to 3.9825.
Zurich 12.23 to 12.26.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, November 11.
The pepper market was idle with prices not seriously tested. Black Lampung was quoted at 11sh per pound c.i.f. basis ports and white muntok and sarawak at 16sh 9d Malabar afloat was quoted at 1,140sh per swt and there were sellers of November at 1,060 sh c.i.f. Unlikindom but buyers were not interested.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, November 11.
The pepper market was quiet with about one ton each quality done at price decline of 20 dollars both cases. Black Lampung 605 dollars per picul exgodown and white muntok 920.

HOLIDAY IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.
NEW YORK COTTON, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO GRAINS were closed today due to Armistice Day.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.	
Bales.	
Exports by rail from 1st September 1949 to 10th Nov. 1949	49171
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1949 to 10th Nov. 1949	172077
Same period last year	280710
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th November 1949	317087
Same time last year	706723

SOUTHERN COMMAND G.O.C. IN CITY



Gen. Rajendra Singhji the G.O.C. of Southern Command paid a visit to A.F.I. building on Saturday morning for inspection. Photo shows the G.O.C. taking the round.

International Control Of Atomic Energy

LAKE SUCCESS, November 11. (PTI-Reuters): The United States is prepared to "consider sympathetically" any proposals for a satisfactory solution of the problem of international control of atomic energy. United States Delegate John D. Hickerson told the United Nations Special Political Committee today. He said that M. Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had given "clear evidence in his speech yesterday that he has not read or has misunderstood or misinterpreted or refused to believe the clear intent of the United Nations plan" of control and prohibition.

Doctor Rudolf Munoz, Argentina, said he favoured the Indian resolution. This asked the International Law Commission to prepare a draft declaration on the duties of states and individuals towards the development of atomic energy to ensure its use for peaceful purposes only. M. Sava Kasonivoc, Yugoslavia, said that a body appointed by the General Assembly should be entrusted with defining the nature, structure and power of control of atomic energy. With the assistance of experts, this body should be in a position to find before the next General Assembly the most satisfactory solution of all questions on this issue.

OLDEST R. C. A. CINE PROJECTOR IN INDIA

An Indian cinema has won an unusual distinction in a world-wide competition. Last July, Radio Corporation of America announced a competition designed to discover the oldest RCA equipment still in use, the competition being open to all cinemas throughout the world.

It has now been announced that the winner of this competition is the English Talkies, Ahmedabad, whose equipment was installed in June, 1929, and has been in regular operation ever since, giving an average of four shows per day. The proprietor of the English Talkies is Mr. Kallimudin Amirudin, who has been awarded the first prize of an RCA radio set—L.P.F.

63 Per Cent Cotton Crop Ginned

Cotton traders commenting on the small ginning total issued by the Census Bureau 9,544,000 bales to November first, compared with 10,433,000 in the corresponding period last year — are not surprised in view of the unfavourable weather in the past month and shortage of pickers in some sections. For the United States as a whole, only 63 per cent of the crop was ginned upto November 1st according to the Census Bureau, compared with 72 per cent in 1948 and 75 per cent for the 10 year period 1938 to 1947.

INDORE, Nov. 11 (PTI): A textile mill of Indore today posted a closure notice because it has been running at a loss. The notice said the mill "was running at a loss for the past three years." The suspension takes effect from November 27 and will affect nearly 3,000 mill workers.

U. S. STEEL STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

Agreement With Workers Announced

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuters): America's biggest steel company—The United Steel Corporation—has reached agreement with the United Steel Workers Union to end the 42-day-old strike.

This was announced here tonight by Mr. Benjamin Fairless, President of the Company.

C. P. SHOULD BE CALLED "MADHYA PRADESH"

Cabinets Suggestion To Central Govt.

NAGPUR, Nov. 12 (PTI)—The recommendation of the Central Provinces Cabinet that the present province of Central Provinces and Berar should be renamed as "Madhya Pradesh" in the new constitution has been forwarded to the Government of India, it is learnt.

"Koshal-Vidarbha" is at present the name proposed for the C. P. and Berar in the scheduled list of provinces in the draft constitution of India after the second reading.

WORLD PACIFISTS CONFERENCE

Three Delegates From Malaya To Attend

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYA, Nov. 11 (P. T. I.)—The World Pacifists Meeting which commences in the first week of December at Santiniketan will be attended by three representatives from Malaya.

Swami Satyananda, Resident Minister of the Vivekananda Mission, Kuala Lumpur, and Mr. Abdul Aziz Bin Isahak, prominent Malay journalist, will leave shortly for the purpose. The Chinese member of the three-men team has not yet been selected. Swami Satyananda was prominently associated (as "Brahmachari Kalam") with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's cultural work during the war years.

Aquitted Of Hoarding Charge

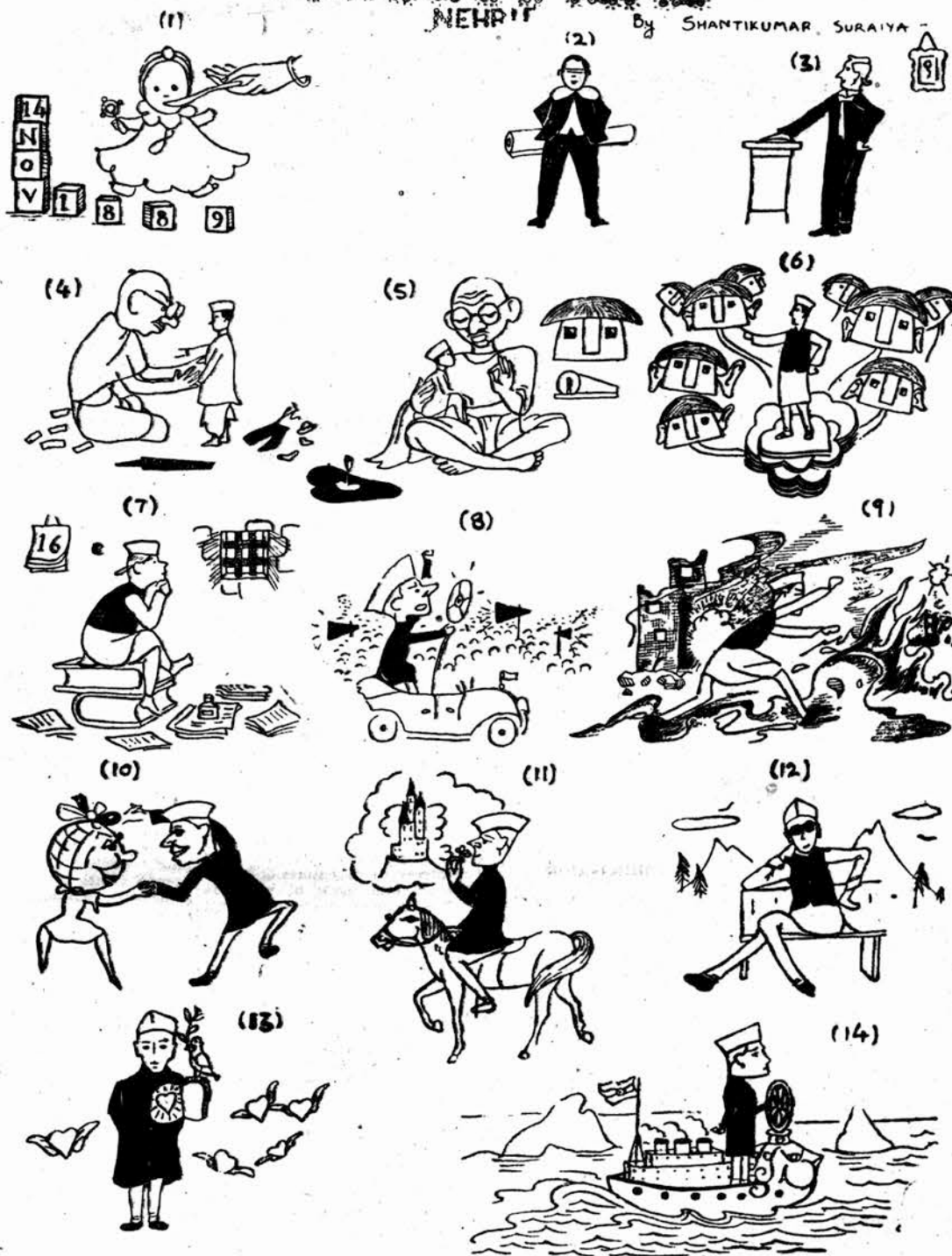
BOMBAY, Saturday.
Dinshaw S. Irani, proprietor of a restaurant and stores at Andheri, who was recently arrested under the sugar ordinance, was acquitted by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, today.

It was stated that on October 25, the police raided a premises which they believed belonged to the accused and seized 130 pounds of sugar. Dinshaw was arrested for non-declaration of sugar stocks in his possession. At the Court today Dinshaw pleaded that the godown which the police raided did not belong to him, and that he was arrested on incorrect information. The premises raided actually belong to his uncle. The Magistrate accepted the plea and acquitted him.

JAWAHARLAL

NEHRU

By SHANTIKUMAR SURAIYA



- (1) Born with a silver spoon in mouth. (2) Educated at Eton and Cambridge, (3) Becomes a barrister and returns to India. (4) Gandhiji saw a gem in Jawahar. (5) Devout disciple and faithful political heir. (6) He won the hearts of Indian masses who flocked to see and hear him. (7) In prisons, enriching world literature. (8) Out of prison, whirlwind political tours. (9) Like lightning he rushes about on the crests of devastating human disorders, riots and revolutions. (10) Enriched by broad international outlook. (11) An idealist dreamer. (12) Fond of travel and outdoor sports. (13) A nobler and peace-loving man is hard to find. (14) On ship of state.

OUR DELHI LETTER:

From Our Correspondent

Amendments To Company Law

STORM OVER STATE MEMORANDUM

A storm has broken over the Government of India's memorandum on the amendments to the Indian Company Law. The memorandum was lately circulated to all the Trade and Commerce Organisations in the country. It was published in one of the Bombay papers, which started the fun.

It should not be regarded as a bolt from the blue. Soon after Mr. Cooverjee Bhabha took over the Commerce Portfolio in 1946, he had engaged the well known Bombay solicitor, Mr. Dwarkadas to report on the desirability or otherwise of amending the Indian Companies Law. This fact was well known to everyone. Mr. Dwarkadas took inordinately long time to make his report. The memorandum embodies his recommendations. It also embodies certain considered conclusions, the Government of India has been driven to reach. It may be added here, that the memorandum has been circulated to elicit public opinion. It commits no one. It will be examined after the opinions of the various interests have been duly received by the Government. There may be couple of conferences to iron out differences. It will be only then that a bill will be drafted. The Bill itself will be circulated for opinions, will be referred to a select Committee and will be fully debated in Parliament before it becomes law, say two years hence.

The provision in the memorandum, which has created the storm, relates to managing Agency System. Here it is:-

The Managing Agency System has existed in India for sometime past. Various provisions were introduced in 1936 to control the Managing Agency System and to curb many undesirable practices which were attributed to the Managing Agents. Representations have been made that these controlling measures have not produced the desired effect, while on the other hand, taking advantage of the statutory recognition and status extended to this system, the Managing Agents are conducting the affairs of the companies in their own interests. The common complaints made against the System are that:-

- (1) Though the Managing Agents are supposed to work under the direction of the Directors of the companies, not unfrequently do the managing agents wield the real controlling power and the directors are either their own nominees or subservient to their interests, or are powerless against them.
- (2) the managing agents conduct the affairs of the companies only to advance their own interests and in utter disregard of the interests of the shareholders.
- (3) a very disproportionate share of the earnings of the company are appropriated by the managing agents, the shareholders being left to get no or comparatively smaller benefits.

2. The Government of India consider that the institution of the managing agents, being linked with the development of indus-

trial and commercial enterprises should be viewed more from the interests of the investors and the consumers than at present. Having due regard to those interests and after carefully considering the merits and defects of this institution, the Government have come to the conclusion that the restrictive measures incorporated in the Indian Companies Act in 1936 should be further tightened up.

With this end in view it is proposed to make the following further provisions:-

1. The Managing Agents shall not directly or indirectly engage themselves in business similar to the business of the company in which they are managing agents.
2. The Managing Agents shall not be managing agents of two or more companies conducting the same line of business.
3. The appointment of managing agents in the case of private companies shall be prohibited.
4. Companies shall not be eligible for appointment as managing agents.
5. A maximum limit should be fixed in regard to percentage of net profits payable to the managing agents, and the minimum to be paid in case of absence or inadequacy of profits should be a percentage of paid up capital according to a scale prescribed for the purpose.

Remuneration

6. The Managing Agents' remuneration shall not include any office allowance.

7. The remuneration of the managing agents should be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the first annual general meeting after their appointment.

8. Any stipulation for remuneration additional to or in any other form than a percentage of net profits or a minimum amount in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits shall not be binding on the company. Managing Agents or any party in whom Managing agents are interested shall not draw any Commission on sales, turnovers or purchases.

9. If the termination of office of the managing agents is effected due to mismanagement, or by voting by holders of shares which are either held or controlled by Managing Agents, no compensation shall be payable to the managing agents on such termination.

10. Re-appointment of managing agents either on or before the expiry of the original period should be permissible only by special resolution of the principal company. Provided that the first term for periods of five years only. Provided also that if the managing agents have been able to declare an average dividend of a prescribed percentage for each year of the term just completed, their term will be extended by an ordinary resolution by five years and so on for every term. This will hold good for the next twenty years.

Definition

The definition of the term "Managing Agents" is to be revised as follows:- "Managing Agent" means a person or a firm entitled to

the management of the affairs of a company by virtue of an agreement with the company and under the control and direction of the directors, and includes any person or firm occupying such position by whatever name called.

Every managing agency agreement shall be filed with the Registrar.

The managing agents shall not borrow any money without the consent of the directors with three-fourths majority.

The borrowings of a company shall be for 'bona fide' purposes of the company and not for any extraneous purposes. No company or the managing agents on the company's behalf shall borrow for purposes of investment if company is in possession of investment. Penalty for breach on each director or officer Rs. 5,000/-

Penalty for breach of provision of section 86D, 87D and 87E to be Rs. 5,000/-

Investments in allied or sister concerns should be totally prohibited. No company shall buy shares in any company or hold share of any firm in which the managing agents are interested. Penalty for contravention should be Rs. 5,000/-

Current Accounts with the managing agents shall be prohibited. Penalty for contravention Rs. 5,000/-

Every Balance Sheet shall be accompanied by a list of investments made by the company stating the names of the companies (with the names of their managing agents) in whose shares, debentures or bonds such investments have been made and the rates of interest on debentures or bonds. The uniform mode of valuation and a definite statement should be made showing that the investments as also stock in trade has been valued at cost if below market price, or at market price if below cost. In cases of deviation from this principle, reasons must be given. Penalty for contravention Rs. 5,000/-

Any unrealised "book debts" due from allied firms must be made good by the managing agents, and failing this, by the directors.

Funds belonging to a company shall not be utilised by the managing agents for any extraneous purposes, as for example acquisition of managing agency of other companies fully or partially with such funds.

First question is whether the Government would be justified in tightening the provisions relating to managing agency.

Other View

The Bombay Stock Exchange, in its memorandum on amendments to the Company Law says:-

The terms of Managing Agency remuneration are generally fixed when the company is floated, and as the Managing Agents are usually the promoters, they determine for themselves what the reward for their services should be. In many cases the terms of remuneration are conceived on extravagant and wasteful lines. The commission is at times 15% to 20% of the net profits and net profits for this purpose are deemed to exclude provisions for depreciation, taxation, etc. which substantially reduce the amount available for distribution amongst the shareholders. In addition to the percentage commission, there is invariably a large office allowance though all the officers and employees are paid from the

funds of the company and not of the Managing Agents. The total remuneration thus drawn by the Managing Agents is out of all proportion to the services they render to the company. It would not be wrong to say that Managing Agents batten on the shareholders and such exploitation should be brought to an end.

In some cases the system of subsidiaries appears to have been made use of to swell the Managing Agents' remuneration. The Managing Agents of the parent company appoint themselves also as the Managing Agents of the subsidiaries. In this manner the remuneration drawn is duplicated and manipulated entirely to the advantage of the Managing Agents and at the expenses of the shareholders.

Under the Act the Managing Agents are prohibited from engaging themselves in competitive business unless so permitted by the company. A blanket provision is therefore, inserted in many agreements whereby the Managing Agents are at liberty to carry on business similar to or competing with that of the company. The tendency on the part of the Managing Agents not only to look more after their own interests than those of the company but to advance them at the expense of the company is inevitable.

In many cases, Managing Agents and the concerns with which they are associated appoint themselves as buying and selling agents, as agents in foreign countries, as brokers or Mukadams or as shipping, landing and commission agents. They also enter into principals contracts to purchase from and sell to companies machinery, stores, raw materials, etc. In the matter of new issues also, they sometimes enter into underwriting agreements. The tendency of Managing Agents being parties to principals' contracts has been steadily on the increase and it requires little effort to imagine the abuses that must follow on the heels of such unhealthy development.

The Coalfields Committee which reported in 1947 passed similar strictures on the Managing Agency System in coalfields. The need for reform and for tightening the Law is thus evident. The President of the Federation in a statement says that the present is an inopportune time for this reform. As indicated above, it will take two years before the proposals become Law. One view here is that it is the malpractices of the managing agents, which have frightened away the principal investors from the investing fields. Their confidence has to be restored, if money were to flow back into productive channels. It is by protecting their interests that Government can hope to reform the investing habit and thereby promote the development of this country.

The Famous Astrologer



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaligudi M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, THAPO NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 11.

PLEASE PAGE 11

SHORT STORY

BLOTS AND BLOTS

"CHAMPA!"

Her father's voice, coming from the front yard, brought her out of her reverie. The thoughts in which she had been lost, as she sat on the doorstep in the small back-yard, her left cheek resting in the palm of her hand, were not at all bright or gay, but dark and painful. But she must come to grips with them, she had told herself, and so she had sat on the steps, thinking out things.

It was a small back-yard, typical of the houses in Konkan. The evening hour was nearing, and the rows of the coconut trees cast long, dark shadows on the reddish ground swept beautifully clean and smooth with cowdung. The gold of the Sun's rays, piercing through the neighbouring roofs, glinted on the coconut trunks and on the tender leaves and blossoms of small plants in the backyard. The breeze rocked the trees, and their tops rustled. There was loveliness in the dance of the light and the music of the breeze. But Champa had sat on the steps oblivious of this beauty, engrossed in the compelling sadness of her own thoughts. She looked up now and again, but her eyes, instead of noticing the trees and the flowers, swung towards the balcony of the neighbouring big house. Because this balcony was connected with her thoughts. She had a feeble hope that Gangadhar Desai, the rich owner of the house, might be standing in the balcony and she might then talk to him. It was because of this hope that she had come and sat on the steps and waited.

While she brooded over the sudden change in her own condition, she lifted her head again and again, and her eyes searched the balcony overlooking the back-yard. Gangadhar was not there! The pain in her heart became a stab. What was the use of sitting like this and waiting for Gangadhar to appear in the balcony? she asked herself. She had better turn into the kitchen and look after the cooking. Let me get up, she decided again and again. But every time her resolve faltered. Her heart refused to obey and she continued to sit on the steps. "What's going to happen to poor me?" Her heart cried and her eyes fluttered to balcony in a renewed hope, only to be disappointed once more.

Her disappointment not only caused an anguish of the heart, but it also made her body ache. It was as though every limb in her body cried with same indefinable but acute hunger. This was a new experience, and young Champa was bewildered by it. Then she remembered how she had experienced a similar bewilderment when Gangadhar had first held her in his embrace and his passionate kisses had thrilled her body. This too had been to her a new and blinding experience. It had frightened her, and she had wanted to push him aside and run away. But she hadn't done so.

"I'll come again like this tomorrow. Keep the door open" Gangadhar had whispered into her ear, and although she had said nothing in reply, she had nestled closer to him and smiled. Gangadhar had come to her on the following day, and again on the next day; and then they had met in the afternoon daily. She had begun to look forward to this hour of bliss. She lived through the rest of the day for this hour. She had begun to feel that this hour was the meaning and purpose of her life. Everything else seemed drab and futile.

Sankhali is a small place, about eight miles away from the town of Malwan on the Konkan coast. The biggest house in Sankhali is the house of a rich landlord and moneylender named Desai. Dadoo Chavan's house is to its right. Dadoo had lost his wife five years ago. His twenty year old son Yeshwant was a millhand in Bombay. His daughter Champa, three years younger than Yeshwant, kept the house. Every day Dadoo went to the fields after his early break-fast; and then Champa was left alone in the house. Her work kept her in the backyard for a long time, and Gangadhar used to watch her from the balcony. She had never suspected that she was watched as she did her washing.

But one day she happened to look at the balcony. There stood Gangadhar, looking at her. Their eyes met and, she didn't know why, but she

giggled. After this they began to look at each other and grin on purpose. Champa began to debate to herself whether she must stop working in the backyard. But one afternoon Gangadhar came into her house, and, crossing into the kitchen, stood before her. She was so much taken aback that she dropped a pot. "How can you?" she blurted. But Gangadhar caught hold of her hand and drew her. "Champa!" he whispered in a voice that was maddeningly sweet to her ears, and, kissing her, he touched her face very lovingly with both his hands.

Thus began their meetings. Gangadhar came to her unfailingly and she surrendered herself to him ungrudgingly. Champa never paused to think what the outcome of this clandestine love was going to be. She was a simple farmer girl, on the threshold of youth, eager and ready to take the cup of pleasure, and to peep into the secret of life. She only knew that she had a lover, and the joy of having seduced a handsome man like Gangadhar, and of exerting her power over him that made him come to her like a starved bird, filled her heart so completely that there wasn't any room left for prudence or an-

BY

N. S. PHADKE

ning. "Do anything" she must implore him. "But don't let them part us..."

But her brother remained in the house all the time for two days, and Gangadhar's visit became impossible. Nor could she find him on the balcony. She had learnt from a casual remark in her father's talk that Gangadhar had gone to Bombay for some business. But even knowing this she expected him to appear on the balcony. He wouldn't stay away from her for more than a day, and when he knew that her brother was in the house, he would wait for her on the balcony and give her a signal. He would even call her near the wall when no one was about and talk to her. He was very clever and resourceful, she knew, and would find some other place for their secret meetings, now that he couldn't visit her house. In that other secret place she would be in his arms again. "Gangadhar!" she would tell him, "you mustn't let

her father told her, "we'll go in the evening tomorrow. We'll see the girl, stay for the night, settle the details of the ceremony and return the next morning. Everything is fixed. Then after a few days those people will come and see you. God willing both the marriages will come off."

Champa felt a slight relief when she heard this. It wasn't her marriage then which her father had meant when he had said "everything is fixed." To know that her marriage was not yet finally fixed brought such a profound comfort to her heart that she attached no importance to the fact that her father talked of marrying her. The blow had not actually fallen. It was only aimed. Well, let it be, Champa thought. She could avert it. She would surely meet Gangadhar before the blow fell, and he would save her. Thoughts like these flashed across her mind, and the stark fear which had snatched her with its suddenness ebbed out.

And as she picked up the empty glasses and went into the kitchen and sat before the fire, she suddenly remembered a remark in her father's talk which had escaped her notice in her first fright.... Her father and her brother would be going away tomorrow evening. Oh, what a God-send! what a generous gift of a rare opportunity to be left alone for a whole night!... A bold idea came into her mind, and it thrilled her, because there was in it an adventure and the prospect of a great happiness.... "If only Gangadhar would return to-morrow...." she thought breathlessly.

A GERMAN COMMENT



"The apples in the neighbor's garden."

xiety. To her love-struck eyes everything seemed simple and bright. If she was happy now, she must be happy for ever, she thought. Her father would always go to the fields. Yeshwant, her brother, would always be away in Bombay. Gangadhar would always steal into the kitchen. And she would always rush into his arms and close her eyes on the tide of happiness which swept her off her feet. What could interrupt this eternal order of things?

But two days ago her brother had suddenly come home. There was an outburst of communal riots in Bombay. People were being stabbed in cold blood. Hundreds of millhands had returned to their homes in Konkan. Yeshwant too had come with them. Dadoo was glad. He had wanted Yeshwant to come home. He intended to arrange his marriage—and also Champa's. He had in view a girl from a family who belonged to Vavdi seven miles from Sankhali, and he thought of marrying Champa to this girl's brother. Yeshwant's sudden arrival, therefore, made him happy. "We shall both go to Vavdi after two days" he had told his son "you can see the girl. And we shall also ask those people to come and see Champa. If everything goes well, we'll celebrate both the marriages, and a big worry will end and I'll live happily." Champa had heard this talk and a terrible fear clutched her heart. She was to be married? Sent away to Vavdi? Away from Gangadhar? How could she live after that? No, no. She mustn't anything like this happen....

She had decided to see Gangadhar and to tell him what they were plan-

anything come between you and me." But two days had gone by, and Gangadhar had not yet returned. He must have come—at least, today, Champa had thought, and if he has come he will surely stand in the balcony. It was in this hope that she had come into the backyard and sat on the steps. "What's going to happen to poor me?" her heart cried, and her eyes swung to the balcony in search of the figure so dear to her heart. A pang cut her heart like a sharp blade when she looked at the empty balcony, and with it there also came the surge of an anguish over her whole body, like the anguish of a gnawing hunger. This was a new experience and it bewildered her....

"Champa! Champa!" She was rudely awakened from her thought when she heard her father calling her from the front yard. She cast a last glance at the balcony. No, Gangadhar wasn't there. She sighed and got up. "Yes, father!" she cried as she entered the kitchen.

She thought she heard a stranger's voice as she filled a glass of milk for her father as usual. She moved and tried to look from behind the door. Yes, her father had brought some fellow with him. She filled two glasses of milk and came into the outer part of the house. Her father looked at the stranger and said, "Champa, everything is fixed."

The pots of milk shook in her hands. Her heart trembled. Fixed? Does he mean my marriage?—she thought. The chill of the fear numbed her whole being. She couldn't see anything, hear anything. She didn't know how she put the milk before the two men.

"He has come to take us to Vavdi"

How slowly the next day dragged on for Champa! She kept going into the backyard again and again and looking towards the balcony. If Gangadhar returned she was going to be happy as she had never been. But if he failed to return, a golden opportunity was going to be wasted. Her heart quivered on the wings of a promised bliss and again on the edge of a gathering despair. She ran to the backyard every few minutes, wanting to know Fate's decision.... And then she saw Gangadhar! Her heart missed a beat. Yes, he had come, she thought. But a new fear pulled her heart. She wanted to fly like a bird to where Gangadhar stood, to put her arms round his neck and to whisper "come to me to-night." But a voice within her began to slash her with reproach. What terrible plan you're making, you fool, it shouted at her. What madness! What shamelessness! You will bring a horrid blot on the family's fair name. Your father is thinking of marrying you. And here you are, wanting to spend a night with Gangadhar!.... But the voice proved feeble. She crushed its warning like a piece of paper and flung it to the wind. Gangadhar was in the balcony! Nothing else mattered! She looked at him. They both smiled. She signalled to him to wait. Making certain that there was no one in her house, she stepped forward and pretending to gather the beautiful tender orange blossoms of the 'Aboli' plant. Then she moved into the 'Kanheri', shrubs, whose branches were aglow with flaming red bulbs, under the balcony where Gangadhar stood. And then—she told him.

It seemed to make him very happy. He grinned. "I have brought many things for you from Bombay," he said.

Champa saw a beautiful fresh apple in his hand. "Have you brought this too for me?" she asked him jestingly.

"Would you like to have it? Caten." He was about to throw the fruit, but Champa stopped him. "I want it but not like that", she said.

"Then?"

"You take a bite first, and then give it to me." When he did so Champa hid the fruit in the folds of her 'Sari' and ran away. On the steps she turned back to look at Gangadhar. He grinned again. "May I jump down the balcony and come right now," he asked her, making signs with his hand. This frightened Champa. She bit her tongue and covered her mouth with the palm of her hand. She shook her head to say "No, No". Then she ran into the kitchen and banged the door behind her.

A strange nervousness invaded her heart as she busied herself in the kitchen. Now that a happy night was assured, her mind snook with new doubts. Would the night pass off without mishap? Was everything as safe as she imagined? She kept

(Continued on page 27)



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

LAST week-end I went to Agra, and from there to Delhi, and returned just last Thursday. As both the places, there were Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari Conference. It was a great joy to meet the children and friends of the U.P., Bihar and Delhi. Indeed, we had a very happy time together. I shall tell you about my journey and visits in full detail next week.

But you have not told me how you enjoyed the Diwali and your holidays! And why can't you write some little stories, games, tricks, puzzles, riddles, jokes, and send them for publication in this Corner? Besides, have you or have you not yet joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari? And why have you delayed?

From next week, too, I propose to give in this page some more and very interesting features. You will be on the look-out for them. As a matter of fact, I wish you also to tell me what particularly would please you. If you have any questions to ask, I shall be glad to reply to them. And can I be of any humble service to you?—Then please do not fail to write to me!

Cleaning Of Teeth

Daily cleaning of the teeth is most important to keep them healthy and strong, advises a doctor. We take many meals a day and a coating of the particles of the food which we eat covers the surfaces of the teeth allround. If that coating is not removed daily, then those stagnated food particles cause various diseases of teeth.

Indians are using many devices for the daily cleaning of their teeth now-a-days. Many persons use "Daton." Others use a brush and paste for the same purpose. Many use some powder. Some ladies use "Dandasa" (bark of walnut tree). There are still many other methods which are being followed by many of us.

The best thing for the daily use is "Daton," our old and ancient custom. Certain fashionable people these days abominate the use of "Daton." They feel insulted to handle it. I should like to explain to you fully the defects of a brush and the advantages of "Daton" over all other methods.

The biggest defect in the use of a brush is, that when you use a brush for the first day, and you do not dis-

infect it by keeping it in boiling water for half an hour at least before using it the other day, it will remain septic, and, if you use it, it will multiply the infection and would culminate in giving you serious ailments of the teeth.

On the other hand, if you take a "Daton" that is not septic, as that is a part of a living thing, there is no danger of infection in that. When we use a "Daton," we chew it thoroughly first. Chewing gives exercise and strength to jaw-bones and muscles of the mouth. That keeps the face healthy and wrinkles do not appear soon on the face.

You must have noted many children and even adults with abnormal teeth, not in a circular line but backward and forward. The cause for that is that their jaw-bones are not developed fully.

You must have felt that when you chew "Daton," it causes the excessive flow of saliva. That is very much beneficial for the teeth and digestion. There is the formation of gastric juice in the stomach with the flow of saliva proportionately. The more the saliva flows, the more the gastric juice is formed in the stomach, and that makes us feel more hungry. Therefore the day you use a "Daton," you will feel more hungry than the day you don't.

Tooth-ruin is a very big thing and that cannot fit on all the surfaces of the teeth, whereas "Daton" is a small round orish and fits nicely on all the surfaces of the teeth. You can clean your teeth far better with a "Daton" than with a brush.

THE BROKEN LIMB

A friend's letter says: "We tramped at Juhu sea-beach yesterday. We had a most enjoyable time there. There was boating, bathing, riding and, indeed, all manner of amusements. I ought to add, perhaps, that the others enjoyed it more than I did. I was thrown off my pony just as we were turning into the avenue and was precipitated into that thick hedge on the right-hand side of the road. I had the misfortune to break one of my limbs."



South Deolali Relief Camp boys and girls of Balkan-Ji-Bari try to have a happy time.



Balkanji-Bari Children with H.E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, and Bani Maharaj Singh.



Sri L. N. Saxena, General Secretary, U.P. Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, with the children.

Which of his four limbs had been broken?

(Answer: The Left Arm.)

MEDICINE AND WATER

Two vessels contained equal quantities of medicine and water. A teaspoonful of the medicine was transferred to the vessel containing water. A teaspoonful of the mixture from this vessel was then transferred to the vessel containing medicine.

How does the proportion of water in this vessel now compare with the proportion of medicine in the other?

(Answer: The proportion of water in the medicine is exactly the same as the proportion of medicine in the water.)

DANGEROUS AGES

In six years' time my father's age will be three times what mine was when my father's age was equal to the sum of my age and my sister's. M. age now is equal to what my father's age was then. My sister's age is double what her age was then and in nineteen years' time my father's age will be double what my sister's age is now.

How old am I?

(Answer: Forty-seven.)

RAINING EVERYWHERE

When it's raining everywhere, I like to breathe the fragrant air, And run about the courtyard wide, And put my boat into the tide. My mother cries, "Don't you get wet. Or Bombay mangoes you shan't get."

Lazy Fred

A lazy old fellow named Fred Each morning would linger in bed, Till a jug of cold water Was drawn by his daughter, And emptied on top of Fred's head.

Maxim To Memorise

He whose chief interest is watching the clock usually continues to be one of the hands.

Admission By Coconut

One coconut is the cost of admission to the film shows in the South Seas, arranged by trader D. C. Brown of Raratonga, in the Cook Islands. He takes round a portable film projection unit and after a cargo of copra has been taken aboard his schooner gives a film show ashore. The coconuts brought for admission by the natives mean still more copra for the trader.

Join Balkan-Ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada
"GULISTAN", KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.



Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

NORTH'S bidding was a trifle ambitious, but he thought that a raise to three spades would be an understatement of his values. If he had bid three spades, after mentioning his clubs, South would have proceeded to game in any case. However, North could not be sure that would accept a mere invitation to game so he decided to make sure of matters by bidding it himself.

West opened the queen of hearts, and South let him hold the trick. Declarer won the second heart trick with his ace and promptly laid down the ace and king of spades. When West showed out on the second round of trumps, declarer saw that he was in for a rough time.

After some deliberation declarer cashed dummy's top clubs and ruffed a club in his own hand. Next he led his last heart and ruffed in dummy. This enabled him to lead another club and ruff it in his own hand.

By this time declarer had won four trump tricks in his own hand, one ruff in dummy, the ace of hearts, and two top clubs. If he could win two diamond tricks all would be well. He therefore led his last trump, forcing it into the lead.

If East took out of his top trumps, declarer would have saved dummy's

INSERT A
Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH

♠ 6 4 3
♥ 7 4
♦ A 9 5
♣ A K 9 5 2

WEST

♠ 5
♥ Q J 10 9 5
♦ J 7 6 3 2
♣ 10 6

EAST

♠ Q J 10 9
♥ K 8 3
♦ K 10
♣ Q J 8 4

SOUTH

♠ A K 8 7 2
♥ A 6 2
♦ Q 8 4
♣ 7 3

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	4♠	All Pass

ace of diamonds and the last club. Seeing this danger, East took only one trump and led a diamond. This enabled South to win with the queen as well as the ace of diamonds, thus fulfilling his contract.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE THROUGH AGES

By PROF. V. K. RAO M.A.

SANSKRIT or 'Geervanbhasha'—the language of the Gods—is rich, efflorescent and luxuriant. Sanskrit literature has inspired many a literature of the world—Chinese, Persian and European. Translations of the Upanishads, the Bhagvadgita and the Panchatantra have become the general property of the world.

MANY of the books in Buddhist logic and scriptures as developed in China and Japan were first published and promulgated in India. Dara Shikoh the unfortunate but enlightened brother of Aurangzeb translated fifty Upanishads into Persian.

Schopenhauer handsomely confessed that the Mahabharata and the Upanishads formed the solace of his life and would constitute his only solace at his death. Not a day passed without his sincere repetitions of Upanishadic prayers. Many of these Upanishads have been translated into Italian, Swedish, German, Spanish and several other European languages.

Translated In Other Languages

Sanskrit literature has many phases. The ingenious art of narrating stories in a racy style was perfected by the Hindus; the so-called Chinese system of dove-tailing or boxing together of so many stories really started from the tales of the Panchatantra. The theory of transmigration of souls, so peculiar to India, enabled the Indian even before the birth of Christ to conceive that birds and beasts could talk and act just like men, as they might themselves have been human beings in a previous birth.

Sanskrit literature bears immortal testimony to the rich and varied flights of fancy of our ancestors—be it philosophical speculations or creative fantasies of word imagery.

Vatsayana enumerated long long ago sixty-four arts. Even a cursory glance at them can convince us that the knowledge acquired of each was sufficiently profound.

The creative period ended with the third or fourth century A.D. which is spoken of as the Augustan era of Sanskrit literature. Panini, the author of the most perfect grammar in the world might be referred to as having started this era in about 700 B.C.

Valmiki, the author of the sweetest epic in the world chronicling its saddest thoughts, and Bharatha, the first dramatist of the world were the bright stars in the literary firmament, the Pole Star being Vedavyasa, the epic poet of immortal fame.

Following in their wake was Kautilya, perhaps the most astute and crafty Prime Minister the world has ever known. Patanjali, Kapila and the other exponents of the various schools of philosophy, including even Shankaracharya belonged to this golden era.

Creative Art

With the advent of the Muslims, our literature took a new turn. The emphasis shifted for a while from Brahma Vidya and philosophical speculations to more mundane matters.

What was lost in the heights of our flights was made good in the wider range of realism. There was erotic-devotional lyrics like the Gopikageetam in the Bhagvata and the Geeta-Govinda music. Devotion and creative art were uniquely blended. This was one of the ways in which 'unity in diversity' was achieved by our ancestors. But this achievement was set off by a loss on the creative and contemplative side—the complete disappearance of tragic motif in our literature.

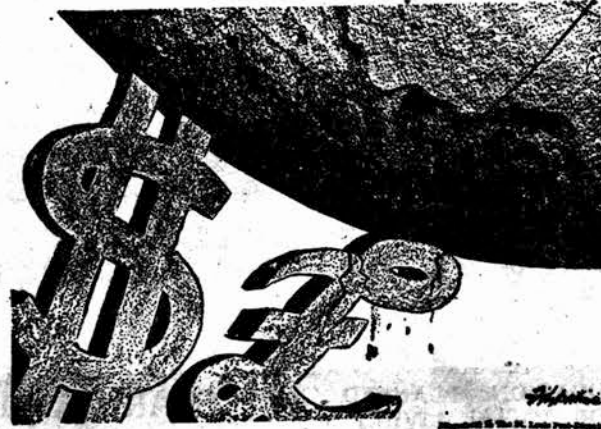
That our predilections lay that

The doctrine of transmigration had vivid effect on life and literature. Life was no more a complete unity in itself but a link in an unending chain of births and deaths. The charming ethical principle of "reap as you sow" was harnessed to literature. Idealism came to be regarded as a handmaid to philosophy.

The Supernatural

The supernatural came more and more to be regarded as the friend of humanity if only the latter behaved properly and this was how the tragic

"IF ONE PROP FALLS"



side alone is amply proved by the fact that our two great Epics the Mahabharata and the Ramayana were conceived as tragedies in the beginning. The later conception of Ramayana as the 'Adi' or the model Kavya necessitated the ruling out of the 'Uttara' or the excellent Kanda as an interpolation. It was a sop to the popular sentiment which wanted a happy coronation or Patabhisheka.

endings were made to end in happiness, as in Shakuntala, Vikramorvasya of Kalidasa, Bana's Kadambari, Bhavabhuti's Uttararamacharita or Shree Harsha's Nagananda. Even here a creative genius like Bhasa successfully kept up the tragic atmosphere up to the last, managing a happy ending without supernatural intervention.

Sanskrit literature is unique in satire and irony, which were utilised in

the evolution of a different type of literary activity. 'Anyapadeshas' or parallel speech is biting sarcasm where the poet criticises a contemporary social abuse, appearing as though simply recording some event.

As an instance let us take Bhallata of the 8th century A.D. Khadyota, he says, is a title misapplied to a tiny worm (glow-worm) which title could only be applied with propriety to the Sun and rather partially to the Moon—as the title means illuminer of 'the sky'. The poet implies that in his day hollow honours were conferred on unworthy recipients as under the British.

Dramatic Ideals

A notable unifying tendency was in harnessing dramatic ideals into the teaching of philosophical tenets. The miracle plays in English literature stopped with making virtue and vice characters in English dramas.

But Ashwaghosha, the Buddhist missionary under Kanishka in the first century A.D. inculcated the tenets of Buddhist philosophy by dramatising the story of the conversion of the famous disciples of the Buddha—Sariputta and Maudgalayana.

Krishnamisra in the 11th century perfected this art by teaching all systems of philosophy in his Prabodhachandrodaya by bringing on the stage two warring armies of orthodox systems headed by the Upanishads fighting against the heterodox systems like those of the materialists.

The Arthashastra, which is also ancient, shows that our ancestors were quite alive to topics like civil administration, river irrigation, trade, commerce and developed various industries.

It is worthwhile for us to reflect on the probable sources of such glorious achievement. It was implicit in the system of education. In the old-world universities in forests or secluded places, there was a living contact between the Guru and his chela, who learnt from the shining example of piety of his master.

The aim of knowledge was happily expressed in the very name of the famous University, Nalanda—or 'Never Giving Enough'. The teacher was a Bahasruta i. e. one who had heard and retained vast knowledge, not merely a 'well-read' person.

It is hoped that Sanskrit with its daughter Hindi will foster a nation-building literature with the help of the new creative urge heralded by the dawn of independence.

Sanskrit literature, with its unique individuality and message, can easily revitalise itself and its votaries in Free Bharatavarsha and convert it once again into a Suvarnabhumi or land of gold.

(Continued from page 25)

BLOTS AND BLOTS

asking herself, and danger seemed to lurk all around her. She was going to tell Gangadhar of her impending marriage. Would he promise to save her, or would he shirk? If he hesitated, she would implore him, she decided to crush her into his arms so that life would go out of her body. Or to give her a few drops of some deadly poison. Or to cut her throat. "Let me die! Let me die!" she would tell him. What a grand thing it will be to die in your lover's arms. But why was she thinking of death, she asked herself, and turned her thoughts to brighter things. Gangadhar had come. Everything must be alright now. She took out the apple, caressed it with her lips, imagining that she was touching Gangadhar's lips and then she dug her teeth into the fruit as Gangadhar sometimes pressed his teeth on her lips, and swallowed a slice.

Dadoo and Yeshwant returned soon after midnight. They were silent and sullen as they crossed the yard and went into the house. Dadoo took off his turban; Yeshwant his coat and Gandhicap. They straightened the coarse mattresses lying on the floor and flung themselves on them. An oil lamp burnt feebly in a bracket on the wall. None of them was in a mood to remember and put it out. There was no point they both thought, in waking up Champa, who must be sleeping in the kitchen, and telling her that the marriage talks

had ended in a fiasco. They were both in a bitter frame of mind, and there was a sick silence between them. The old man went to sleep soon. Yeshwant, however, couldn't sleep and tossed from side to side.

From the street came a piteous cry and the noise of running feet. "Look out! Purusha, the mad-man, is free and about!" somebody shouted. But Yeshwant paid no heed. Purusha, the brother of the goldsmith, he knew, was a lunatic. There was no telling what he would do when he got his fits of violence. So they had tied him to a rope in the house. This Purusha must have escaped from the house and must be running through the streets, and people must be running after him. Yeshwant thought. Ordinarily he would have left the bed and joined in Purusha's pursuit. But he was not in a mood to do so at the moment. Bitter memories filled his mind.

He had gone to Vavdi with his father and seen the girl. She was a nice girl, he had thought. He had told his father that he liked her. But when talks regarding the details of the marriage ceremony began, the girl's father and brothers started to make queer remarks. They talked as though they were a superior family and looked down upon Dadoo, who was after all a common farmer. If Dadoo's son aspired to marry into their family, he must give up his job in the mill and become more honourable. Then alone they might consider his proposal. Not till then. To Yeshwant this tall, conceited talk was unbearably painful. His hot fingers

closed upon the knife in his coat-pocket. He wanted to take out the knife and teach these bragging fools a lesson. He was used to such stabbing. He had lived through the riots in Bombay and had stabbed half a dozen men. Whipping out a knife and plunging it in a man's body did not take much effort. But he had held himself in check. "We won't stop with these people for the night" he had told his father. "We won't take our food here. We'll not wait here another instant. Come, let's go". And so they had returned to Sankhli.

Memories of these things crowded into his mind again and again, and his heart burnt, making sleep impossible. He got up and went into the kitchen feeling thirsty. "Champa, give me some water—" he was about to say. But what he saw in the dim light of an oil lamp, froze his words on his lips. He stood rooted to his spot, utterly dazed. Then he clutched his head between his hands and sat down on the floor!

His sister was not alone! She and Gangadhar lay in the bed in a close embrace! Lovers, locked in each other's arms, with their faces aglow with the bliss that comes after rapturous fulfillment! There was exquisite poetry in this picture. But was it possible for Yeshwant's heart to be sensitive to this beauty? For a moment he refused to believe his eyes. But what he saw was too real and actual for disbelief. As he sat staring like

a lunatic at his sister and her lover, the first shock of dismay slowly gave place to a gathering wave of rage and disgust. He looked at his own big, dark, flickering shadow on the wall and then again at the two lost in sleep. His hands, pressed against the temples, shook with anger.

He staggered out. "Father!" he whispered into Dadoo's ear. "Get up and just see what's there in the kitchen". The old man couldn't understand his words. But Yeshwant dragged him to his feet and pushed him into the kitchen. When he looked at the bed, he became speechless and sank to the floor.

Yeshwant returned, and before the old man could see what he was about to do, he thrust a knife into Gangadhar's side. The first gushing spurt of blood hit the wall. Another wetted the quilt and the bedsheets and the lover's clothes. Gangadhar would have died instantly. But the blade had not touched his bowels. He only came out of his sleep. "Ah!" he groaned; and the next instant he became senseless. "What have you done my boy!" the old man cried, coming near Yeshwant, and began to sob. Champa awoke and sat up. What she saw was enough to kill her.

She and her lover had slept blissfully, confident that they would be alone till day-break, and not caring to bolt the kitchen door. She had forgotten the world in Gangadhar's arms. Happiness had engulfed her! And now what was this! She wanted to fling her arms round her lover and

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Let us talk it over—

ROYAL personages, like children, should be seen and not heard. In these high days of democracy, though kings and queens have come to be mere figure-heads, their actions and even utterances still cause a lot of flutter in the heart of the common man. A recent example of this is the view expressed by Princess Elizabeth at a rally of Mothers' Union in London.

Herself discharging the responsibilities of a spouse and mother, the Princess in her address to the Union observed that divorce and separation were responsible for some of the darkest evils in our society today. In post-war Britain and its neighbouring countries where divorce rates are mounting at alarming pace, the royal utterances have naturally aroused great interest. Reactionary elements and dignitaries of the Catholic Church are using the remarks as a good handle for propagating their anti-divorce views. On the other hand, a body like Britain's Marriage Law Reform Committee, composed of sociologists and lawyers, has not only disapproved of the Princess' remarks but has also decided at its annual meeting to encourage extra-marital relations between people who find difficulties in obtaining a DECREE NISI because of the inadequacies of divorce laws!

The Hindu Code Bill which is soon coming before the Central Legislature for consideration has included in its provisions the principle of divorce. This innovation, according to a section of people is repugnant to the spirit and culture of Hindu society.

These self-appointed guardians of religious faith conveniently forget the fact that the principle of divorce has been operating in the life of a considerably large section of our society without producing any disastrous consequences upon their culture. It was only the small coterie of the "high castes" who considered marriage as sacramental and indissoluble although they too granted separation in special cases. However, traditions of this minority class have had their influence on the rest (which is quite understandable in view of the high status enjoyed by them) and a sort of stigma has come to be attached to divorced persons, particularly the women. Opponents of reform stress this aspect of the problem and try to make out that legalising divorce would be more disadvantageous to women than to men.

This line of argument is not much convincing in the changed social conditions. Woman is no longer considered as inferior to man. Economically also she is getting more independent. Let it not be supposed, however, that these very changes will give more grounds for seeking divorce. If men and society look at these changes in the proper perspective and give up the attitude of high-handedness in respect of women, actually there should be less cause for marital discord and still lesser necessity for the unpleasant remedy of a divorce. Divorce in itself is not a happy thing. No normal human being looks upon it as a guarantee to happiness in subsequent marriage.

Howsoever unpleasant, divorce is necessary in cases where the union of two persons is unhappy. Forced living together or keeping up appearances brings about constant unpleasantness giving rise to sickness. Those who oppose divorce (among them are women too) do not realise the mental strain through which the unhappily married have to pass. There is no happiness for the husband and the wife nor to the children who develop peculiar complexes due to the unnatural atmosphere about the home. Where reconciliation is impossible, divorce is the only sensible and honourable way out.

By the time these lines are in print the thirty-eighth annual conference of "The Trained Nurses Association of India" will have concluded. Conferences by themselves may not be of much practical use except for focussing public attention on a particular subject. It is interesting to note here that the venue of the conference, the KEM Hospital, Parel, was the scene of a strike by members of the nursing staff of the same hospital. Their elementary demands (in respect of free medical treatment, a weekly off, better food etc.) for which they had to go on strike were a slur on their authorities. It is only to be hoped that the recommendations made by the recent conference will be soon acted upon and that there will be no cause for the KEM nursing staff to resort to strike.

—Leela

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

BY
TONY MOTTRAM

XV-Doubles Play

DUBLES is perhaps the most entertaining form of lawn tennis both for players and spectators alike. Certainly it is the most popular, and a few hints on tactics and positional play may prove useful.

The main consideration in a men's doubles match must be to hold your service at all costs, since the loss of a service game in a double, of even average standard will usually cost the set. Occasional chances can be taken when the opponents are serving, but risks must be kept down to a minimum on your own service games which it is vital to win.

Each player should cover his own lobe, only taking his partner's when positional play demands it. Try to maintain the "parallel" formation on court, that is with both players at the net or both at the baseline. With the "one up and one back" formation a big gap is left through the middle. Of course, in mixed doubles, this formation has to be adopted so that the man can do the "cutting in," but in men's doubles at any rate it must be avoided at all times.

The service return in the doubles game is quite different from that in singles, where depth of shot is the main consideration. In doubles the aim must be to drop the return shot at the feet of the incoming server, forcing him to volley up which is always dangerous for his side. The return need not therefore be fast and in fact a slower shot has many advantages.

At all times seek to gain a position close to the net, but if your opponents get there first do not be frightened to try and drive them back by lobbing. Unless you try to score outright with a low lob over their heads, your lobbing should be high and deep for safety.

Keep your volleys as low over the



Dropping the return shot at the feet of the incoming server should be an aim in all doubles play; this forces him to volley up and perhaps place his side in danger. Perfect understanding with your partner is, of course, essential. Fast shots are not always the best; Mottram here uses the low forehand volley in making a return.

net as you can so that your opponents do not get the chance to volley down at you. Do not forget also that shots aimed down the middle often confuse the opposing team by their surprise value.

EDUCATION PLANNED FOR SOCIAL LIVING MUST TAP WOMEN POWER

(Continued from Page 6)
share in all fields and aspects of teaching and administration in the institutions, not occupy merely subordinate posts. For education would be the most powerful factor in doing away with the present "not so adult" status assigned to women. For from such mental training and conditioning alone emanate out-moded, meaningless and harmful customs such as purdah and such other victimisations.

At the same time all types of training should be equally open to women as to men. Then alone can women take full advantage of the facilities open to students in this country and make their proper contribution in the approach to and hopeful solution of the larger world affairs.

To restrict training in the basic events of life to a single sex as though it were divorced from the other, is to restrict its growth. Life is like a double-harnessed chariot where both have to intelligently pull together and in the same direction, if society is to progress steadily and harmoniously.

ART NOTES

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they will turn their ears away from the receiving sets as soon as music will be switched on. They will not tolerate Urdu words or mistakes of pronunciation in news and announcements. However the case of language in music demands attention from the radio authorities. Vocalists are not particular about rendering the lines in a distinct manner, and then they repeat the mistakes inherited by them from their gurus. The radio department should, therefore, require vocalists to render the lines within accompaniments before they start singing and should tell them to correct the mistakes if they are noticed. The listeners should be able to catch the wordings and to follow songs with least difficulty.

A Promising Artist

Mr. Manohara Joshi, one of whose paintings appears in these columns, needs no introduction to the art circles of Bombay. He is al-

STAR AND DESIGNER



Ann Sheridan and noted designer Jack Mapea at Ciro's famous night Club in Hollywood.

ways prominent in exhibitions with something noteworthy to his credit, and his name not infrequently appears in the list of prize-winners. Mr. Joshi paints with perfect freedom and a sense of realism. His paintings are remarkable for the forcefulness of his style and for the ease with which he handles every subject.

Mr. Joshi's second one-man show at

the Bombay Art Society's Salon closed last week. It was surprisingly different in the material from the first show. One was, pleased to see in it a large variety of views selected from several places. The paintings were remarkable for the skilful handling of colours and for the clarity of expression. Mr. Joshi has a bright future before him.

ART NOTES *By D.G. Vyas.*

LITERATURE and art rank among the forces which can build up nations if they are directed towards a common aim.

History is a witness to the fact that both can mould and determine the character of a nation. Again both can revitalise a weakened nation and lift it to a higher plane. Such literature and art should be creative in spirit, original in form and serious in content.

Mirrors Of Life

Functioning as mirrors, they reflect the achievements and conditions of a country particularly during the period to which they belong. Litterateurs and artists are also the persons who can hold their respective creations as mirrors to the people in order to remind them what they have been and what they ought to have been like. The function of both to guide and direct the people towards a higher goal places them in the rank of nation-builders.

Indian arts, if reviewed as mirrors of life, reflect in their various phases, the country, creative capacity, social and religious conditions and also the aesthetic sensibility of the people. To get the right perspective of things, it is necessary to put together and study different mirrors—examples of arts and literatures of the same age in relation to one another. One cannot form correct judgment by picking up fragments if the whole of something could be constructed approximately from the available material.

In order to assess the worth of Indian literature and art as nation-building forces, approach to them will have to be made from a different angle; and then the cross-section of the unsophisticated contemporary life will show how the latter has still preserved the vestiges of the pattern of culture that was moulded through ages. The concepts postulated by philosophers and moralists have remained the basis of the philosophical attitude and moral code of the people uninfluenced by the materialistic civilisation of the west. Poetry and music, which are as old as philosophy, have also continued to be expressions of life; and the innate love of the people for colour, design and decoration can be traced, with little difficulty, to the old glorious days of Indian arts.

Languages And Radio

In ancient times, there was perfect co-ordination of the functions of art and literature. In fact, arts had conveyed the meaning and message of literature beyond its sphere and right to the people. India was built up as a Buddhist or Hindu nation, to no small extent, by literature and arts; and before the advent of the British rule, both these forces had played a prominent part in propagating the cult of devotion and in achieving cultural unity in face of religious and communal divergences.

And then during the British rule literature parted company with arts, and under the care of universities its trends were moulded by European literature. Since poets could not compose musical songs, musicians had to rely upon their old fund. Indian painting, sculpture and architecture had to yield most of their field to their foreign and formidable rivals; and art as a constructive force had come to be regarded as an unimportant activity. Writers, poets and artists had, before them, political subjugation, economic impoverishment and ignorance as the motifs of the age, but they failed to exploit such motifs to the extent of rousing India and inspiring her to fight for freedom. There was hardly anything common between literature and arts. Each had followed its uncertain course.

Present Conditions

In such a deplorable situation appeared Gandhiji as the greatest litte-

Art and literature—They can build nation—Link between the two—Motifs for Creative world—Scope of reconstructive task—Urban and rural planning—"Language" in radio music.

rateur of the age with voluminous writings to his credit. He conveyed the message of his literature personally to the people to whom his pen could not speak; and almost single-handed he achieved the great objective towards which his literature was directed. Independence was the big motif and successful outcome of Gandhiji's literature. It was the happy end of the bloodless revolution worked out by him with his mighty pen.

And now what is the position of arts and literature today? In the first instance, there is no link between the two, and then none has a well defined and fixed goal to pur-

suade and such agencies. Literary scholars, where India is generally confined to the four walls of their conferences, have failed to realise the potency of arts and artistic agencies as media of literature.

In spite of the literary conferences, the stage, which can convey literature directly and effectively to the people, has receded in the background under the heavy pressure of its formidable rival—the talkie; and literary pandits have rarely shown any concern about the types of literature, poetry and arts which the film provides to the people in abundance. The hand of the screen has its own formulae of drama, and its own types of poetry, music and

of the Indian technique and to be reorganised to retain the spirit of the classic tradition while ministering to the needs of the modern times; and to achieve that end it is necessary to ask the clan of pseudo-modernists—the enemies of Indian arts—to retire from the field. Then the real reconstructive task should begin by bringing all arts on a common platform and by directing their activities towards a common objective. Moreover there must be an intimate link between literature and art.

The talkie and radio must go through the process of reorganisation and must scrupulously follow the high standards to be set for arts and literature. Literature, arts, talkie and radio will have to be organised as nation-building forces before they could be expected to rebuild India. They all should function according to a plan and in perfect harmony. The task is stupendous. Its accomplishment presupposes correct approach and sustained endeavour.

Values Of Town Planning

The state of Gondal in Saurashtra was noted for its rural planning which was introduced during the previous regime. Villages owe their cleanliness and attractive appearance to broad roads and the careful layout of plots for houses, but now it appears from reports from Saurashtra that the results of the original planning are being undone by undue encroachments. People are allowed to build houses in some villages in defiance of the principles of planning. It is surprising why the Government of Saurashtra should have no schemes of rural planning while it was establishing "Rama Rajya" by degrees and almost daily. The state union should take a hint from the Government of Bombay which is adjacent to itself.

The Government of Bombay has evinced keen interest in urban and rural planning. Recently it has sanctioned a scheme to remove slums from all the cities and towns and some selected villages. This scheme envisages preparation of master plans for all cities and towns with a view to ensuring better living conditions in them. The object of the scheme should be appreciated. Its success should, however, be judged by the actual results and not by master plans on paper. The scope of the scheme will be gradually extended to the entire province and will also include villages with the minimum population of 2,000.

For the purposes of the scheme, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rupees 400,000 for the appointment of the additional staff in the office of the Consulting Surveyor. The master plan for Greater Bombay is still awaiting execution, but in the meanwhile it will be joined by a few others which also will be executed some day in future. Instead of satisfying its interest in planning with the preparation of plans, the Government should, when the financial conditions permit, proceed with the actual task of the execution of a few.

Language & Radio

In pursuance of the adoption of Hindi as the state language by the Constituent Assembly, the All-India Radio, according to news from New Delhi has set about the task of revising its language policy. And the revised policy is expected to come into force by January 26 next. If delay is made by the All India Radio, it will have to face the music of criticism, first of all, from the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The radio authorities will have to be in readiness to face hair-splitting criticism from the same quarters even in the event of minor errors of commission or omission.

Scholars of Hindi will be delighted to hear from January 26 at least news and announcements in Hindi, but

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BEETLENUT GROVE

By MR. MANOHARA JOSHI

sue. Following the dawn of freedom, literary pandits were engaged in linguistic squabbles—each group pushing the claim of the language favoured by it to the recognition by the State as an all-India medium. Now the triumphant group's task is to consolidate its gains by making sure that the accepted state language was gradually occupying its place in the new order.

Literature has, so far, shown no sign to leave the beaten track and touch the people for whom it is intended. The printing press expedites circulation of literature, but it cannot approach the illiterate people directly and it does not refuse to propagate unhealthy literature. Through the powerful agencies like the talkie and radio, literature can travel to the people with surprising rapidity but there is hardly any link between litte-

ature and the peculiar "film-culture" has come to acquire a strong hold upon the mass-mind.

Task Ahead

The immediate problem before the world of arts and literature is to build up India as a strong and distinctive nation. Freedom, unity, economic prosperity, peace and education for democracy should make common motifs for both and should, thereby, prompt the emergence of literary and artistic products which would be in tune with the times and would consequently inspire and invigorate life, but writers, poets and artists have yet to realise their values in the context of modern requirements.

The different Indian arts require to be brought back to the fundamentals

SOVIET A. BOMB AND AFTER

(Continued from page 3)
radioactivity technique.

One point is worth mentioning about this technique. Its success depends upon the passage of an air mass near a pickup station.

If the station is 3,000 miles from the explosion site, the vagaries of the wind come into play. For a steady, 50-mile-an-hour wind, it would take the air mass 2-1/2 days to reach the station and correspondingly longer for more distant stations. It is well-known that certain air masses travel completely around the world.

Explosion Methods

Because the Russians kept the bomb test and its results secret, the layman is justified in asking whether or not they could not have exploded the bomb in a cave or mountainside and bottled up the radioactive material so that it would not escape; at least not so high as the stratosphere. This would have been possible but it had its drawbacks.

The Soviets could have detonated the bomb under three different conditions: High in the air, on the surface of the earth, or underground. It is highly probable that they exploded their bomb near the surface in order to learn as much as possible about the bomb mechanism. With the bomb buried in the earth they would have been seriously limited in the amount of data they could obtain from the explosion. A high-altitude burst might have pleased the Soviet air force but not the scientists. The Soviet High Command would not have looked with favour upon the bombardier who missed the target point.

Regardless of how the Soviet tested their bomb or how we detected the test, we know now that Russia has entered an atomic armament race. Our atomic monopoly is ended. We must now determine upon our policy for the future.

What Counts

In looking toward the future we realize that the fact that Russia now has the A-Bomb is curiously irrelevant.

It is a milestone in the history of Russian military science but it is not the most significant event to us, or, at least, it should not be. The really significant point in an atomic armament race would be the date when Russia has produced and stockpiled a healthy supply of atomic weapons—healthy from their standpoint, unhealthy from ours.

This country has had a head start in the A-race. In July, 1945, we had 3 bombs. Now, more than four years later, we have a stockpile whose inventory has never been divulged. Top atomic scientist, J. Robert Oppenheimer, testifying before the U. S. Senate Atomic Energy Committee, stated that it would be possible for this country to accumulate 1,000 A-Bombs in two years provided an all-out effort was made.

However, our own post-war atomic programme did not get under way very quickly. Dr. Robert Bacher, first Scientist-Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission, in commenting on the status of our stockpile early in 1947, said: "I was deeply shocked to find how few atomic weapons we had at that time." Since then, however, the reports of the Commission indicate an all-out effort on bomb production. Therefore, we must have today a substantial A-Bomb stockpile.

But, do we have enough bombs? It all depends on who you ask. Ask a military man and the answer will never be yes. In fact, one should not ask the military man. The problem is not his to solve. It transcends his responsibility and his mission.

An atomic armament race is quite different from a conventional arms race. In the past the enemy with superior numbers of men and weapons could usually assure victory by his superior arsenal. Atomic bombs do not conform to this rule of numbers. There is absolutely no assurance that superiority in numbers of atomic weapons will be a decisive factor in future war.

If in the future, say 1955, Russia has 200 bombs and we have 2,000, would this give us any greater security than if we also had only 200? One cannot view this problem simply as a lesson in mathematics.

This problem strikes deeply into an analysis of the strategic-political situation as it may exist in the future. One cannot simply say, "with a few hundred A-Bombs we'll wipe out every Russia city over 100,000 in population". This over-simplified argument, with which many B-36

enthusiasts are enamoured, is as dangerous as it is naive.

Two Processes

At present, Russia is a have-not or shall we say almost a have-not nation in terms of its Atomic stockpile. As long as its atomic vaults remain essentially empty, it may be expected to behave very badly on the diplomatic front. Russia's acquisition of a healthy atomic stockpile may be a very slow process.

Unlike the development of a single bomb, the problem of production requires uranium as a feed-material. So far as is known there is only one mother lode in the world and that is the Belgian Congo. To crack this stockpile bottleneck Russia must acquire the necessary uranium and this may be much more difficult than making the first bomb.

A really important piece of information would be the answer to the question "which process is Russia using to produce bomb material?"

There are basically two processes—one, called the separation process, used at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and the other, called the plutonium process, used at Hanford, Wash. Had we aerial reconnaissance over Russia one could say if their main plant looked like our Oak Ridge setup they were using the separation process and if they were using the Hanford process, this would be revealed by the plant's resemblance to our Hanford layout. Should Russia use the latter, it could also accumulate radioactive waste materials as byproducts; these



Prize winners in elocution and music competitions held by the Bombay Tamil Sangam for the "Bharati Day" celebrations.

could then be propagandized as a new atomic weapon. A jittery nation might be susceptible to veiled threats about the use of new super-weapons.

Whatever may be the implication of the Russian bomb on the political-diplomatic front we can be sure that as time passes there will be a growing tension in the United States. This tension will continue to mount as long as the hope for international accord continues to seem as remote as it does now.

Nor will this tension be eased by calm assurances from Washington that we have ready a stockpile of A-Bombs and B-36's to deliver them. New demands will arise for civil defence. Probably the civil defence plans will be revived.

With the myth of the bomb secret and our exclusive possession of it now exploded, we can hope for more above-board discussion of the atomic-energy programme. We can also hope for a saner policy of secrecy in our atomic installations. This policy has already hurt our own development programme and becomes completely discordant now that Russia has the bomb.

Fool's Paradise

If we persist in our policy of strict secrecy, we will continue living in a fool's paradise. For example the size, weights, and explosive power of the new bombs remain secret. Just what is gained by this? The Air Force does not hesitate to disclose the facts about the B-36, nor does the Navy withhold information about its "Schnorkel" sub-marines. Yet the American people are kept in the dark about atomic weapons. So deep is the darkness that the whole subject of atomic energy is shrouded in mystery.

It has bogged down any attempts to build an atomic-defence programme for the United States. It results in

INDIA XI AGAINST COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from Page 10)

pecting to hit up anywhere near 800 runs in an innings.

To meet this great batting strength of the Commonwealth team, the selectors have included as many all-rounders as they could think of. Like the tourists, we have no tail, for even Gaekwad, who is sure to be our number eleven, can bat.

But what about an opening batsman to go in with Vijay Merchant? M. K. Mantri appears to have made rapid strides in this direction, although not against first class bowling. So his going with Merchant to open India's innings would be an experiment which could have been easily avoided by including the young P. S. Joshi, recognised opening bat.

The other omission is the non-inclusion of a left-handed batsman like D. P. Medh or J. H. Shodhan, who both shone against the Commonwealth Team as attractive batsmen. But all the Gujarat players appear to have had a rough deal at the hands of the selectors none of whom was present at Ahmedabad where a Gujarat Eleven met the tourists.

Our fielding may show a marked improvement on our past performances, inasmuch as there is not a single passenger in the team requiring to be hidden in a place where his inability to field the ball will not be much noticed.

But our batting strength and fielding ability are not enough against the following likely Commonwealth team for the first "test": "Jock" Livingston, Norman Old-

field, J. H. Holt, Frank Worrell, Wally Langdon, Jack Pettiford, Cecil Pepper, Ray Smith, Fred Freer, George Pope and George Tribe. The five-man selection committee of the tourists may drop one batsman from the above eleven to include Harry Lambert, the left-arm medium pace bowler, to add more sting to the bowling.

But has our team the bowlers who can dismiss the above almost all prolific run-getters out for under 400 runs even in the last innings on a crumbling wicket?

NOSE-TO-NOSE

Hark back to the nose-to-nose match between the visitors and Holkar Cricket Association XI at Indore. Of the 18 Commonwealth wickets that fell during the two innings, Gaekwad captured 11, Sarwate three and C. S. Nayudu just one. And Sarwate's three wickets—all in the first innings—were taken when the visitors were going in for some quick runs after they had passed the home team's 86 runs for the loss of only two wickets.

In the second innings when they were fighting for runs, the Commonwealth batsmen were not troubled by Sarwate in the least while C. S. Nayudu beat the bat only once to claim his only wicket of the match.

May be C. K. Nayudu was reserving his brother for the "tests" by giving him only short spells during which however he troubled no batsman, not even George Tribe and Harry Lambert.

Lala Amarnath has also drawn a blank as a bowler against the tourists at Patiala, so did Polly Umrigar during their match against the Universities XI at Bombay.

This leaves India's attack practically in the hands of Phadker, Gaekwad and Hazare and they will have to strain their every nerve to get the Commonwealth team out for a reasonable total—a stupendous task.

FIVE FROM BOMBAY

Incidentally our team includes five players from Bombay—Merchant, Modi, Mantri, Phadker and Umrigar; three from Indore—C. S. Nayudu, Sarwate and Gaekwad; one from Baroda—Hazare; one from Maharashtra—H. R. Adhikari, and one from the north zone—Lala Amarnath.

Why is no first class cricket played anywhere else in this vast country? or, is it that the selectors, stuck to their places of residence, just do not know the form of players in other provinces?

What good will the visit of the Commonwealth cricket team do to Indian cricket if one of the three selectors does not watch every match against the tourists in search of fresh talent?

bomb test. It is highly laudable that he took the American people into his confidence. It is an encouraging note, in an otherwise gloomy situation, for, unless the Soviets agree to a rational settlement of the atomic issue, a head-on collision between the two atomically armed nations looms as a grim prospect. This collision will leave neither nation a victor. Millions upon millions of lives will be sacrificed and in the end the victor shall be as the vanquished.

Today none has the formula for peace. While we fervently hope for peace, we must look to our defences. Our defences must not be purely military they must encompass the protection of our large cities in the event of atomic attack. Civil defence is not a military function. Militarily, we must have strong defences tuned to the times, not merely warmed over from world war II.

On the other hand, we cannot afford to gamble with our security. To put all our chips on the B-36 and the A-Bomb without careful examination of the expectable results which this combination can achieve is a reckless act.

We should not ask ourselves "can the B-36 bomb hell out of Russia?" (As was the subject of the recent B-36 investigation) but rather "will bombing hell out of Russia win a war?"

The two are quite different questions. The first concerns the technical performance of an aircraft; the second strikes at the real issue.

No well-informed military man will deny that today Russia can grab without even using the A-Bomb. And once the Soviets invest the capitals of Europe our atomic bombs will be useless.

For the day we drop A-Bombs on Berlin, Paris or Rome, we may be sure that we have lost the war.

Secrecy Hinders

Yet, the true course of research is highlighted by failures. In the past the scientists who have made the greatest strides have been those who deviated most sharply from the accepted path.

Failure to give the scientists a free hand or shielding them from the criticisms of their colleagues can result in mediocre research; in fact, it guarantees it. And if we continue to keep the wraps around our atomic work and if the Russians do surpass us in research, we may some day find that our secrecy has boomeranged.

We will be guarding secret weapons which may be inferior to those of the enemy. This happened in World War II in the case of chemical-warfare gases and in other developments where the Germans made greater strides than we did.

One can imagine that there were many who counselled the President to keep secret the news of the Russian

BLOTS AND BLOTS

(Continued From Page 27)

to groan like a beast. Then she wanted to snatch from her brother the knife that dripped with blood and to run it across her own neck. But she didn't do any of these things. She felt as though she sat in a ditch of ice, utterly benumbed, hands limp with the chill or horror. She only turned her vacant eyes now to her father, now to her brother, now to her lover. She gaped, unable to move her jaw.

Yeshwant was drunk with the excitement of murder. It was beyond him to think clearly. He had become used in Bombay to use the knife and to bolt after the deed. He would have run away even now. But perhaps there flickered in his mind the faint thought that he mustn't go leaving his old man and his sister near the dying Gangadhar. He stayed for a while looking with his burning, red, wild eyes at the blood on the knife's blade, and then suddenly flung the knife in the drain near the fire. For a moment he stood perfectly still. Then he shook himself. "Well, what next?" he whispered.

These words brought the old man too out of his grief. He had till now stood near his son, merely sobbing like a helpless child. But now he stopped crying. What was the use of whimpering like this and beating the chest? No, the first thing to do was to save Yeshwant's life. He would be hanged. He must be saved.... He clutched Yeshwant's shoulders with both hands and shook him. "It won't do if you stand like a post," he said, "what's done is done. Now we must do something—anything—to hide it. Do you hear?"

Yeshwant still looked vacantly. It took some time before he understood that "his father was speaking to him. What's to be done?" he asked. "I'll tell you," the old man said. "But first stop staring like that. Wake up. You and Champa must start doing what I ask. Do you hear, Champa?"

Champa and Yeshwant nodded, and they set to work. Dadoo and Yeshwant lifted Gangadhar, and, bearing him out of the kitchen, placed him on the bench near the trellis in the verandah-like outer apartment. Gangadhar was senseless. Drops of blood trickled on the ground as he was carried to the bench. Dadoo asked Yeshwant to hurry up and wash out the blots. Going into the kitchen and picking up the knife from the drain, he ran to the backyard and flung it where he didn't care. "Take all your clothes and the bedsheets and the quilt to the backyard and wash them clean—," he told Champa, "after that you must sweep with cowdung the blots of blood on the wall and the floor." He stood there and made certain that all this was done.

As he came into the verandah, he heard a loud noise in the street. "Purusha has run away!" The madman is free!—came the shouts, and people went past the house running. Dadoo got a sudden idea. He rushed out of the house into the street, and hitting the back of his hand on his hand on his mouth, made that strange vulgar noise which villagers in fright or sorrow do: "Bo—Bo—Bo....". The men who had just gone past the house turned back and collected round him. The old man made that vulgar noise again and started to sob. "What's happened?" people shook him and asked. Dadoo began to speak in between sobs. "Gangadhar had gone to the temple to attend a 'Bhajan' (devotional recital)," he told them. "On his return he knocked at the door of his big house but no one answered his knocks. He, therefore, came into my house and slept on the bench near the trellis. It seems some one stabbed him and ran away. May be mad Purusha did it. May be some one else. But O, God, what shall I do now?" He cried like a frightened lamb. People at last caught hold of him and took him into the house. Yes, what the old man said was true, they could see. There was Gangadhar lying on the bench near the trellis! He wasn't dead yet but senseless. Dadoo kept on screaming and weeping. Yeshwant repeated the story Gangadhar had come and slept on the bench and some one must have put his hand through the trellis and stabbed him....

When the Police Katcheri at Malwan received the news, a Jamadar and two constables arrived in Sankhli. They made a Panchnama (witnesses' report) and also recorded Gangadhar's dying confession. "I returned from the temple," he gasped with much effort, "I knocked at my

house but no one opened the door. So I came here and slept on the bench. Some one put a hand through the trellis and stabbed me. Then he died. At the moment of dying he was happy with the thought that he had saved his own and Champa's fair name from a dirty blot. In his state of ebbing consciousness he had heard the story which Dadoo had told the people in the street and had decided to stick to the saving version. Only by doing so he could save his own fair name and his beloved Champa's life. In any case he was about to die. He may at least be true to his love and save Champa's name and character. Thinking like this he had waited for his last moment. So he gave his dying confession confirming Dadoo's story when the Jamadar came, and breathed his last happily.

The Jamadar put Mad Purusha under arrest, accepting what seemed to him a very plausible account of the murder. What motive should mad Purusha have to murder Gangadhar? Where did he get the knife with which he committed the deed? What had happened to the knife if it was not found in the madman's hand? With these questions he decided not to bother himself. The man he had arrested was admittedly a violent lunatic. The whole village of Sankhli knew it. Where was any room for doubt that Purusha was a culprit? The Jamadar returned to the Katcheri at Malwan with Purusha, confident that he would receive a pat of 'Well done' from the sub-inspector for having so quickly finished the investigation and caught the murderer. But he did not receive the pat he expected. The sub-inspector heard his account, but did not consider his version acceptable. The Jamadar had sent Gangadhar's body for a 'post mortem' examination. The sub-inspector arranged to obtain the report of the examination without the least delay, and decided to go to Sankhli for fresh investigations.

Yeshwant and his father were taken aback when they saw the sub-inspector and the constables standing in the yard. The old man had signed with relief when the Jamadar had arrested Purusha and marched him off to Malwan. His story had worked. He had thought joyfully. His conscience pricked him for having sent innocent Purusha to the gallows. But that was the only way to save his son's life, he had argued with his conscience, and besides the life of a madman wasn't very precious. Yeshwant still moved in a half-dazed condition owing to the excitement of his murderous deed. But he too had felt certain that his neck had been saved from the rope.

Champa had all the while lain huddled up on the floor in the kitchen. Gangadhar's sudden and terrible death had shattered her poor heart completely. She had slept in her lover's arms, drowned in the intoxication of utter peace and happiness. And then she had been rudely awakened to find her lover bleeding to death. It had all been too terrible for the poor girl. She had wanted to shout and scream and to run at her brother's throat. But she had been compelled to suppress all her anguish. She felt totally smothered and suffocated. She had lain in the kitchen all the time in this state of suffocation and exhaustion. She had paid no attention to the talks of the Jamadar and other people when they made the Panchnama. She didn't know when the Jamadar finished his business and went away. She had no idea who had been arrested. Nor did she care whether her brother Yeshwant would now be saved or hanged. She had lost everything—everything! And she was compelled to hold an ocean of sorrow locked in her little tender heart. She had lost all awareness of the outside world. She was not conscious of the existence of her father and brother. She didn't know when light became darkness, and darkness light. She was utterly insensitive to the passage of time! There was breath in her body, but she lay on a rag like a cold corpse....

She was, therefore, utterly amazed, and unable to apprehend what was happening when the door of the kit-

chen was opened with a bang, the sub-inspector came in, his boots making a heavy noise, two constables dragged in her father and brother, and the whole kitchen room was flooded with light as a constable brought in a gas lamp. Slowly she could only understand that the police had arrived and were searching every corner of the kitchen in the gas light. She scrambled up to her feet. She was about to scream and run up to her father. But the sub-inspector caught hold of her. "Quiet," he said in a gruff voice.

His inspection of the verandah and the trellis had convinced the sub-inspector that there was no sense in the version that some one had stabbed Gangadhar from outside. There were no marks of blood on the bars of the trellis. And besides, the openings in the trellis were too narrow for a man's hand to be thrust through them. The 'post mortem' report which had come in said that the wound was seven inches deep. There was no doubt, the sub-inspector concluded, that the story that Gangadhar had been stabbed on the bench was somebody's clever invention. Gangadhar was not sleeping on the bench at the moment of murder. But then where was he if not on the bench? The sub-inspector thought that this question was the key to the whole mystery. On arriving at Sankhli he had questioned Gangadhar's people and the neighbours and he had come to know that there had been an affair between Gangadhar and Champa. The two lovers must have slept in the house when Gangadhar was murdered, the sub-inspector had become convinced, and he had, therefore, decided to carry out a thorough search of the kitchen.

It was queer, he thought, when he saw a quilt and a bedsheet and several clothes hanging on the strings in the kitchen for drying. He attached them for being sent to the chemical analyzer. He found several patches of the kitchen floor and a part of the wall swept with cowdung. This too seemed suspicious. He asked his men to scratch the cowdung and the layers of earth under it. He would send these too to the analyzer. In his search he found a big clasp knife in Yeshwant's box. It bore no blood stains but its blade was exactly seven inches long. When his investigation was complete, the sub-inspector arrested Dadoo and Yeshwant and Champa and took all of them to Malwan.

Champa admitted that Gangadhar was murdered while he and she lay in a bed in the kitchen. After a little beating Yeshwant confessed that he had murdered Gangadhar. He had two knives in his box. He had thrown the one with which he did the ghastly deed in the drain. He didn't know, however, what happened to it. The old man admitted having flung it in the yard. The chemical analyzer reported that human blood was found on the quilt and the bedsheet and the clothes and also in the earth and cowdung. The case was then ready, and the trial began.

There was one snag in obtaining a verdict against Yeshwant, and the sub-inspector knew that it was a big snag. This was Gangadhar's dying confession that he had slept on the bench on returning from the temple, and had been stabbed there. In view of this unequivocal confession, the court might hesitate to pronounce a verdict on Yeshwant. In cases like this, the prosecution knew, the dying confession was, in the eyes of law, the supreme evidence before which not only a whole mass of circumstantial evidence but even the admission of the accused might be set aside. And besides, there was no guarantee that Dadoo, Yeshwant and Champa would stick to their statements. They might not.

And so it did happen. They all pleaded not guilty in the court and their counsel made the utmost capital of Gangadhar's dying confession. But the prosecution succeeded in persuading the court to go and inspect the scene of murder, and

convinced the court how utterly impossible it was for any man to stab Gangadhar from outside the trellis. And the prosecution also explained how Gangadhar's dying confession must have been inspired by the noble motive of saving both his own and Champa's fair name from a dark blot. At last the court convicted Yeshwant.

For years afterwards old Dadoo's mind was haunted by one thought: Blots of blood, however hard you might wash them or sweep them with cowdung, will tell their tale! A blot on character is believed to be even less washable than stains on material objects. But this belief was not proved true in this strange and unfortunate drama. Champa spent a few months in stark grief. But slowly she lifted her head out of the depths of sorrow, and began to look at the world. And when people could see her moving about, there were some amongst them whose eyes could notice only the bloom of her youth, her sweet disposition, and her beauty and were ready to ignore the blot on her past. One of them married her.

(Names in This Story Are Fictitious)

G. I. P. R. WELFARE CENTRE

Humanitarian And Social Activities



The G.I.P. Railway Chawls Welfare Centre has ceaselessly worked to better the living conditions of the residents of the Chawls by bringing to the notice of the Administration necessity of providing certain improvements and modifications in the chawls. Better facilities and living conditions to a great extent were thus obtained. Electric lighting was improved by providing lights at common washing places, latrines, roads and gangways of the chawls.

The Centre was able to secure the services of gardener and three assistants for laying out and maintaining gardens in the compound of the chawls. These gardens have served the double purpose of creating a congenial atmosphere and keeping the place clean by preventing the open spaces from being used for rubbish dump.

The Centre is making successful attempts to secure employment to the unemployed members of the families living in the Chawls. It is making determined efforts to check social evils, such as Gambling, Drinking, etc. by persuasion and propaganda. This has yielded substantially good results. It is playing an important part in the education of the children of the residents. The Centre achieved good offices of the Municipal School Authorities.

It has established a modest library and a reading room, where newspapers and books in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu are provided. In addition to this, the Centre has purchased a Radio and a Book case out of the funds provided by the Staff Benefit Fund.

The Centre has placed its case before the Railway Administration for the establishment of a Dispensary, but the authorities have up-to-now not been able to grant its request.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Committee has given considerable thought to physical culture and education of the residents. Through the Staff Benefit Fund, a part-time Physical Instructor has been employed to impart physical training to the children of the Chawls. The attendance has been very satisfactory and the children are deriving a considerable benefit from the instructions imparted to them.

Welfare Centres can achieve the maximum good if their importance is realised and Officers of the Railway take interest in the social well-being of the workmen under them. In this connection, the General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway set a good example by presiding over the 'Divali Treat' and establishing direct contact with Railway labour personnel.

VIOLIN OUT OF MATCH STICKS



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KARL KOHLBECK, an instrument maker of Graz, Austria, has succeeded in building a concert-guitar, using as his raw material 25,000 matches, and the instrument is claimed to have a tone and resonance of the greatest of the Stradivari and Amati old masters. Since 1940 seven instruments have left the Kohlbeck workshops 2 guitars, 3 violins, 1 viola and 1 cello.

PHOTO SHOWS:—KARL KOHLBECK seen with his unique guitar made from 25,000 matches